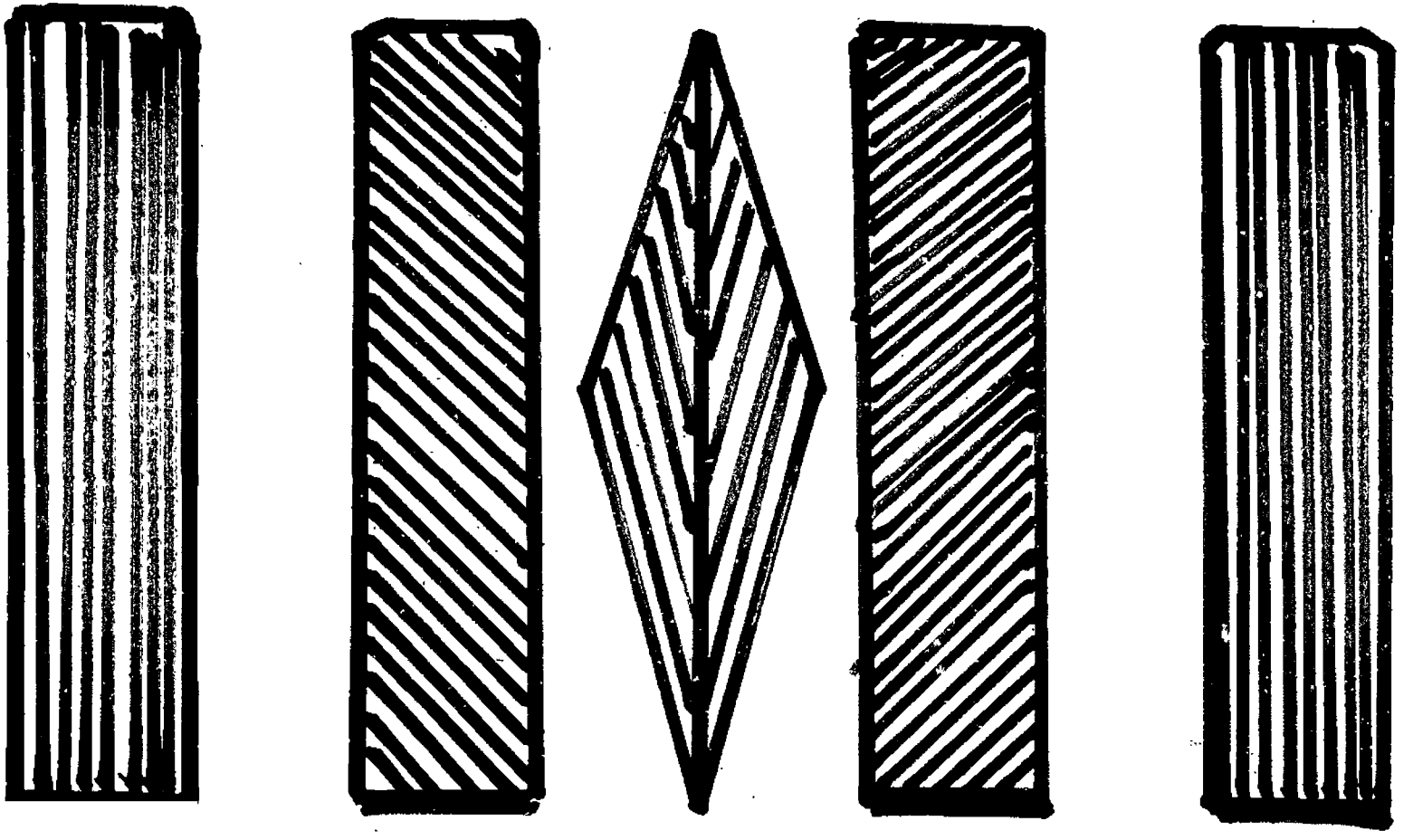

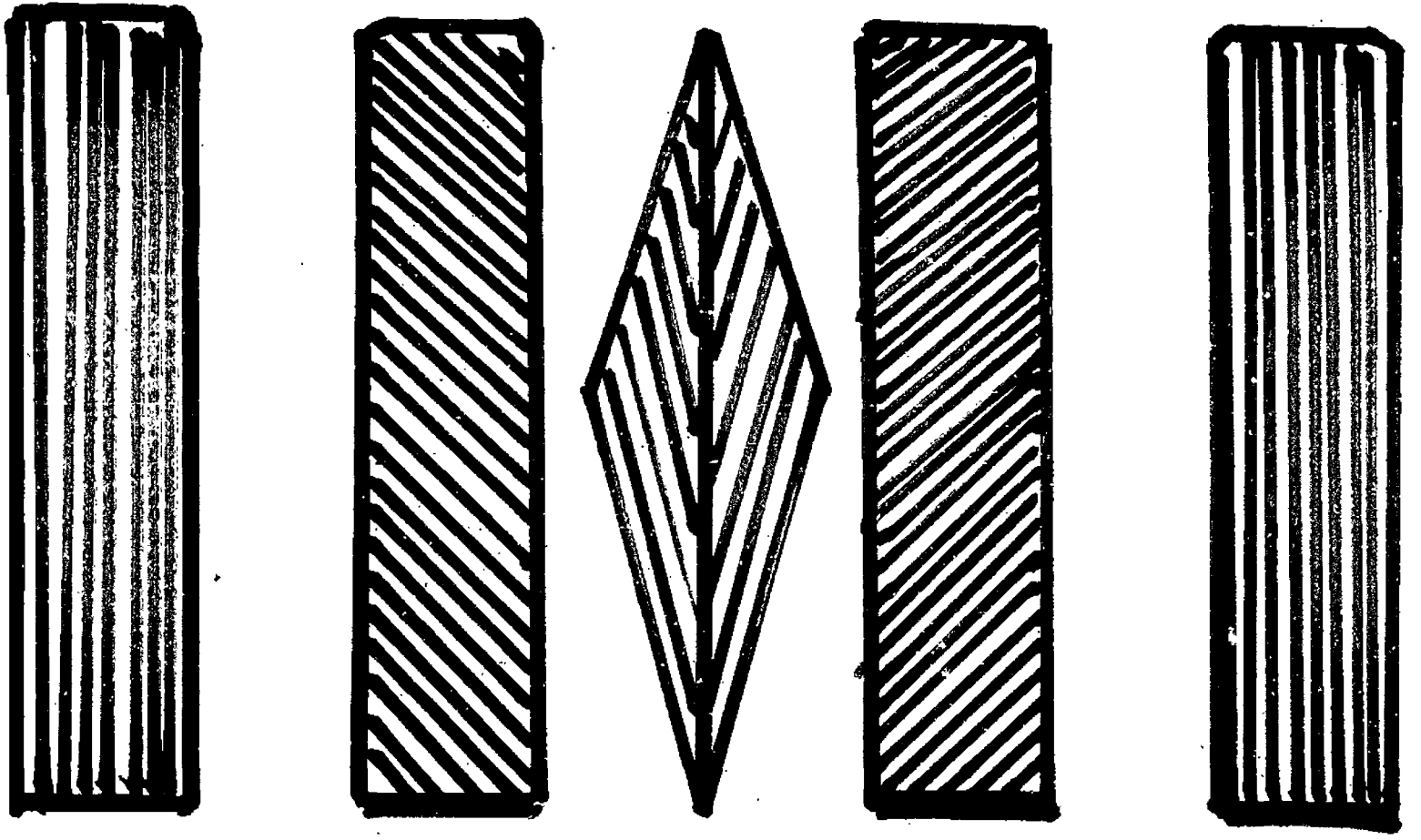

Old Records.

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Collection No

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~~Pros.~~ Serial Nos. 1 – 6

(1)

Index

Subject.

Accounts

Slips (1)

Revised number & classification of — heads pertaining to Rev & Exp. of P.W. & Telegraph Depts - Str 1

Exhibition in — of salary & allowances of an officer entrusted with subsidiary duties. — Str 2.

G. of I. orders on the Annual Finance — of the Civil Establishments Civil 1882-83 — Str 3

1883-84 — Str

Previous References.

Later References.

Apportionment between two or more service heads of charges shown under one head of — Str 4

Memorandum by Mr. Westland Comptroller Civil describing the Indian System of — — Str 5

Table of Contents

(Slips (2))

(1)

07. (Green)

OFP—565&1—(M-691)—25-5-32—55,000

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

OLD RECORDS
(1834 to 1884).

FILES

Nos. to

Nobelka files

Old Records.

File No. 1

Collection No

~~19~~ .

~~Prov.~~ Serial Nos. 1 – 6 .

Index

Contents

Subject.

Slip (1)

Revised number & classification of — heads pertaining to Rev & Exp. of P.W. & Telegraph.

Exhibition in — of salary & allowances of an officer entrusted with subsidiary duties. — Slip 2.

G.I.'s orders on the Annuity Allowance of the Civil Surgeon in Coorg. 1853-54 –

Previous References.

Later References.

Apportionment between two or more service heads of charges shown under one head of — Slip

Memorandum by Mr. Westland Comptroller &c describing the Division Operation of — — Slip

Table of Contents

(Slip 5)

(1)

S. 97. (Green)

POFP—56584 1—(M 691)—25-5-32—85,0

File 1 of O.R.

Table of contents.

Letter No.129 A-G, dated the 17th March 1883 from the Governme of India, P.W.D to Chief Commissioner of Coorg forwarding a list showing the revised numbers and classification of Account heads pertaining to the Revenue and Expenditure of Public Works and Telegraph Departments.(s.N.1)

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.2154 dated the 20th July 1883 regarding manne of showing in the accounts the salary and allowances of an officer who in addition to his main duties and appointment falling under one head of charge, is entrusted with subsidi duties coming under another head of charge(s.n.2).

Extract of I, P.W.Department resolution No.57 A.G, dated the 11th February 1884 - Orders on the Annual Finance Accounts of "Civil Buildings, Roads and Services" in Coorg for 1882-53(

Extract of I, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.1274, dated the 13th March 1884 regarding apportionment of charges hitnerto shown under one service head between two or more.(s.n.4)

Extract of I, P.W.Department resolution No.316-A-G, dated the 31st December 1884 - Orders on the Annual Finance Accounts of "Civil Buildings", Roads and Services" in Coorg for 1883-8 (S.N.5)

Extract of I, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.600, dated the 1st May 1885 regarding Comtroller General Mr. Westland's memorandum on the Indian System of account. (s.n.6).

No. 129 A—G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

To

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM, AND COORG.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE (THROUGH FOREIGN DEPARTMENT).

THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, RAJPUTANA, AND BILUCHISTAN.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

THE DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF, INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE DIRECTOR, PERSIAN TELEGRAPH.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, LAHORE AND LUCKNOW.

Fort William, March 17, 1883.

SIR,

The Account classification of the transactions recorded in the Estimates and Finance Accounts having been modified, I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, a list showing the revised numbers and classification of the Account heads pertaining to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

2. The *Regular-Estimate* will, for the future, be called the *Revised-Estimate*, and what has hitherto been called the *first Revised-Estimate* will be styled the *six months' estimate*.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

1 List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

To

No. 129 A—G.

Dated March 17, 1883.

Received

Revised numbers and classification of Account heads pertaining to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

No. 262, P. W. D. Press—17-3-83—221.

Accompaniment to Public Works Department letter No. 129 A—G, dated 17th March 1883.

List showing the revised numbers and classification of the account heads pertaining to the Revenue and Expenditure of Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
C—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—	C—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—
XIII—Telegraph.	16—Telegraph.
	F—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—
	33—Protective Works—Railways.
	34— „ „ —Irrigation.
G—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—	G—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—
XXV—State Railways (Gross Receipts).	36—State Railways (Working Expenses).
XXVI—Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	37—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits).
XXVII—East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	38—East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits).
XXVIII—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).	39—Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).
XXIX—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts).	40—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest and Profits).
XXX—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	41—Interest on debt incurred for Productive Public Works.
H—RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—	H—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—
XXXI—State Railways.	42—State Railways—Capital.
	43— „ „ —Revenue.
XXXII—Subsidized Railways.	44—Subsidized Railways.
XXXIII—Irrigation and Navigation.	45—Frontier Railways—
XXXIV—Military Works.	* Southern Mahratta.
XXXV—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.	46—Irrigation and Navigation.
	47—Military Works.
	48—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.
K—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON—	L—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON—
XXXVIII—Gain by Exchange on Capital Account of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways.	51.—Loss by Exchange on Capital Account of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways.
	M—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—
	52—State Railways.
	53—East Indian Railway
	54—Irrigation and Navigation.
	55—Miscellaneous Public Improvements

* The number for this Account head has not yet been settled

No. 262, P. W. D. Press—17-3-83—224

No. 2154.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 20th July 1883.

READ—

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 208, dated the 28th May 1883, received in the Home Department, requesting sanction to a proposal made by Major Lane, Inspector General of Police and Jails in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, that one-fifth of the charges on account of his salary, tour, and travelling allowances should in future be debited to the Registration Department, in consideration of the extra work imposed on him by the combination of the Office of Inspector General of Registration with that of Inspector General of Police and Jails.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the fact of an officer, whose main duties and appointment fall under one head of charge, being entrusted with additional or subsidiary duties coming under another head of charge, does not justify the division in the accounts of his salary and allowances and those of his establishment between the two heads. Accordingly the proposal for the division of the charge above referred to cannot be sanctioned. It should be understood, however, that this principle does not apply to separate *fixed* allowances for additional duties, nor is it desired that any change should be made in any case in which salaries and allowances under existing practice or orders are divided between two or more heads.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Resident at Hyderabad; also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller General, the Comptroller of India Treasuries, and to the several Accountants General and Comptrollers.

R. Lorain.
Under-Secy to the Govt. of India.

28 JUL 83

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

To

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS, COMPTROLLER GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF INDIA TREASURIES, ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL AND COMPTROLLERS, AND RESIDENT, HYDERABAD.

No. 2154. 2 A. C

Dated Simla, the 20th July 1883.

Rec'd 28 July 83.

Off. Memorandum.

Copy forwarded to the Comm
Coorg for information.

By Order

Secretary

Manner of showing in the accounts the salary and allowances of an officer who, in addition to his main duties and appointment falling under one head of charge, is entrusted with subsidiary duties coming under another head of charge.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 360 C. F.—20-7-83—300.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNT.

General.

To

No. 57 A.—G.

Dated February 11, 1884.

Received

Orders on the Annual Finance Accounts of "Civil Buildings, Roads and Services" in Coorg for 1882-83

No 156, P. W D. Press—11-2-84—55.

No. 57 A.—G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

Fort William, February 11, 1884.

Orders on the Annual Finance Accounts of "Civil Buildings, Roads and Services" in Coorg for 1882-83.

Read the following:—

Note by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Filgate, R. E., Accountant General, P. W. Dept.,—No. 38 G., dated 16th January 1884.

The following table exhibits the Revenue and Expenditure of the year as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates and the Actuals of the previous year:—

XXXV—REVENUE.

	1882-83.			1881-82.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—Public Works Receipts ...	1,100	700	695	831
Incorporated Local—Recovered by Civil Officers	18,500	19,000	19,493	17,620
Total ...	19,600	19,700	20,188	18,451

48—EXPENDITURE.

	1882-83.			1881-82.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.				
Original Works — Civil Buildings ...	6,000	1,200	—631	20,430
Original Works — Communications ...	84,105	53,400	61,564	46,993
Original Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,500	1,500	...	...
Repairs ... Civil Buildings ...	3,000	3,000	2,113	1,802
Repairs ... Communications ...	40,300	50,000	48,514	41,536
Establishment	36,945	36,800	28,941	34,263
Tools and Plant	2,150	4,200	1,465	2,381
Profit and Loss	...	...	36	...
Suspense	...	900	373	—430
Total Imperial ...	1,75,000	1,75,000	1,42,375	1,46,975
Incorporated Local.				
Original Works — Civil Buildings ...	...	12	12	4,488
Original Works — Communications ...	7,500	7,500	928	3,885
Original Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,000	541	270	529
Repairs ... Civil Buildings ..	.	..	36	16
Repairs ... Communications ..	18,531	14,224	11,227	4,225
Repairs ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	500	100	78	97
Establishment	5,850	3,621	3,143	2,648
Tools and Plant	200	199	199	200
Total ...	33,581	26,200	15,902	16,088
Add—Expenditure on account of Public Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	2,230	2,200	194	2,010
Total Incorporated Local ...	35,811	28,400	16,096	18,098
Grand Total ...	2,10,811	2,03,400	1,58,471	1,65,073

2. *Imperial.*—The lapse of Rs. 32,625 from the Revised Estimate under this head is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Under Original Works	25,167
Aggregate of small lapses under other Departmental Heads ...	7,458
Total ...	32,625

3. The lapse under Original Works is due, mainly, to short outlay under the following two works:—

	Grant.	Outlay.	Lapse.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
I.—Opening out road from Veranjendrapett to Periyapatam *viâ* Siddapur	31,024	14,792	16,232
II.—Opening out a 1st class road from Mercara to Siddapur ...	25,575	18,535	7,040

In the case of the first-mentioned work, the failure to utilize the grant fully is explained to be due to the inability on the part of the Contractor to collect material for minor bridges, and to illness among subordinates.

The lapse from the grant for the second work is attributed to the stoppage of work in consequence of a dispute regarding the right of quarrying stone. This matter is said to be still under investigation.

4. The non-utilization of the grant for "Miscellaneous Public Improvements," which amounts to Rs. 1,500, is said to be owing to the want of establishment for the preparation of the necessary projects.

5. The lapse of Rs. 7,458 referred to in para. 2 represents petty savings under a number of Departmental Heads, which do not appear to call for detailed explanation.

6. It will be observed that a debit of Rs. 36 has been made against the head "Profit and Loss." As the amount represents a loss by sale of Mangalore tiles, the debit to the above head appears to be opposed to the rules in the Code* which prohibits the use of the head "Profit and Loss" to account for expenditure which is chargeable to any specific head of service.

* Chapter XIII, para. 118

7. *Incorporated Local.*—The lapse of Rs. 10,298 from the revised grant provided for Public Works disbursers is explained to be due to alterations in the design of various estimates, to failure of labor supply and to negligence on the part of a Sub-Divisional Officer.

No explanation has yet been communicated by Civil authorities in regard to the lapse of Rs. 2,006 from the grant for "Public Works in charge of Civil Officers."

8. The charges on account of Establishment during the year amounted to 25·57 per cent. on the outlay on works and repairs from Imperial and Local funds.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg for information and guidance. Attention is invited to the Codal rule noted in para. 6 of the Accountant General's note.

H. L. Evans Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 1274.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS.
Rules.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1884.

It has recently come to the notice of the Government of India that Local Governments have in more than one instance authorised the apportionment between two or more service heads of charges hitherto shown under one head only. There are so many and weighty objections to such division of charges that it should be allowed under very special circumstances. The Governor General in Council desires therefore that in future Local Governments will refrain from ordering charges to be shown under more than one head of account except with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments.

J. Finlay

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

In Proceedings No 227 262
of the 21st August 1882, the
Chief Comm^r following the previous
practice, to some extent, ordered
that half the
Salaries of the Taluk Cutts in
Coorg should be debited to
"Land Revenue" and the
remaining half to "Law
and Justice," and the whole
pay of the Coorg Cutcherry,
both Sunna Rates and Land
Sunnatahs to "Law and
Justice" also.

Since then the whole of
the Pay of the Taluk Cutts
is shown under "Land
Revenue" as directed in
Correspondence ending
with the Comptroller's No 6381
A
18-9-82.

This order is noted in the
Office, and a copy may
be sent to the Comm^r for
info^n.

5/6/84

4052

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department of Finance and Comme

ACCOUNTS.
Rules.

To

THE SEVERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

No. 1274. 2. F. C.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1884.

No 314 Coorg Chief Commr &
C. I. E Bangalore 7th Jan

Copy forwarded
Comm^r of Coorg for infor

By or

Desires that they will not authorise the appor
of charges hitherto shown under one service
tween two or more.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No 934 C. F.—13

No. 316 A.—G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

Fort William, December 31, 1884.

Annual Finance Accounts of "Civil Buildings, Roads and Services" in Coorg for 1883-84.

Read the following :—

Note by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Filgate, R. E., Accountant General, Public Works Department,—No. 805 G., dated 13th November 1884.

The following table compares the Revenue and Expenditure of the year with the Budget and Revised Estimates and with the Actuals for 1882-83 :—

XXXIII—REVENUE.

	1883-84.			1882-83.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public works receipts ...	900	1,450	2,713	695
INCORPORATED LOCAL.				
Public works in charge of Civil Officers	19,000	21,000	21,577	19,493

46—EXPENDITURE.

	1883-84.			1882-83.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS—				
Civil Buildings	17,700	17,700	9,867	—631
Communications	88,600	88,600	89,963	61,564
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,000	...	...	...
REPAIRS—				
Civil Buildings	4,000	3,400	3,621	2,113
Communications	46,600	46,200	45,119	48,514
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,000	...	...	...
ESTABLISHMENT	38,100	38,100	32,239	28,941
TOOLS AND PLANT	3,000	6,000	7,339	1,465
PROFIT AND LOSS	..	...	...	26
SUSPENSE	...	...	3,204	373
Total Imperial ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,91,352	1,42,375

	1883-84.			1882-83.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals.
INCORPORATED LOCAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS—				
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	12
Communications	6,211	6,211	3,327	928
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,000	1,000	442	279
REPAIRS—				
Civil Buildings	300	300	...	36
Communications	20,925	20,551	17,871	11,227
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	500	500	200	78
ESTABLISHMENT	3,864	3,864	4,368	3,143
TOOLS AND PLANT	200	574	327	199
Total ...	33,000	33,000	26,535	15,902
Public works in charge of Civil Officers	2,200	200	41	194
Total Incorporated Local ...	35,200	33,200	26,576	16,096

REVENUE.

2. *Imperial.*—The excess over the Revised Estimate is due chiefly to a receipt of Rs. 1,000 from the Municipality for the sale of the cooly lines at Veerajpett. Under Incorporated Local the Actuals work very closely up to the Revised Estimate, the former being only Rs. 577 more than the latter.

EXPENDITURE.

3. *Imperial.*—The lapse from the Revised Estimate amounts to Rs. 8,648, of which Rs. 7,568 are traceable to the following works :—

			Rs.
Constructing a taluq and nad kutcheric at		Padinalknad ...	939
Ditto	ditto	at Gonicapal ...	2,207
Ditto	ditto	at Ponnampet ...	4,422

With reference to the first item, it is stated that the contractor was unable to comply fully with his agreement in consequence of the work being situated in an outlying place. The second work was not put in hand, because the Commissioner proposed to purchase a house instead of building one. The third also was not put in hand in consequence of the Commissioner not having decided upon the site.

A short outlay of Rs. 5,861 on Establishment is about balanced by excesses under other heads, the chief of which is the increase of Rs. 3,204 under Suspense (stock), provision for which was not made in the Revised Estimates The increase does not, however, cause an excess over the limit sanctioned for reserve stock. The short outlay under Establishment is principally due to the non-entertainment of a Sub-Engineer, for whose salary and allowances provision had been made in the Revised Estimate.

The percentage of the Establishment charges under Imperial to the outlay on Works and Repairs, Imperial, is 21·7 in 1883-84 against 26·0 in 1882-83.

4. *Incorporated Local.*—The outlay has fallen short of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 6,624, "and is chiefly due to the grants for Works and Repairs, Communications" not having been fully utilized. The principal items of short outlay under works are :—

		Rs.
Opening out road from Fraserpet to Sirungal	... ...	591
Ditto from Amatty to Tittimatti	... ...	2,016
Constructing bridge on the Ammatti-Murnad Road	...	550
Total	...	3,157

5. The short outlay on the first item is attributed to the absence on leave of the Sub-Overseer in charge of the work and to the neglect of the Sub-Divisional Officer. That on the second and third items and on repairs is ascribed to paucity of establishment.

6. The remaining differences are too trifling to need explanation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, for information and guidance.

Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Rec 1218.
10/1/8

1432. Chaucer

1433. E. E. C.

10/1/8?

No. 600.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Administration of Treasuries, &c.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 1st May 1885.

READ the following memorandum by J. Westland, Esq., Comptroller General, dated the 18th March 1885, describing the Indian system of account :—

Civil Account.

1. The Civil Accounts of Government contain the receipts and disbursements—

(*a*) of Revenue and Political Treasuries ;

(*b*) of Civil and Political Officers and Civil Departments who, by special arrangements, are supplied from the treasuries with funds for expenditure, of which they render account. Organised Revenue Departments are not allowed to be "in account with" the treasuries in respect of their revenues—that is, the revenue can be brought to account only as actually received in an authorised Treasury Account.

2. The Civil Accountant General (or Comptroller) is the original Account Officer in respect of the Civil Accounts, and is responsible for obtaining accounts from the treasuries, officers, and departments which are in account with him, and for compiling a single monthly account covering all their transactions. This account must work from the cash balance in the treasuries in the beginning of the month to that at the end of the month, balances of officers and departmental accounts being provided for by suspense heads.

3. Each Civil Accountant General will exchange accounts with each other in respect of transactions passing between them. Transactions, which it is desirable to bring upon a single account for all India, will be passed through the Exchange Account upon the accounts of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. This Exchange Account must pass upon the "India" Accounts of the month to which it belongs.

Other Departments.

4. Treasury officers receive moneys from, and, upon assignments or credits from the Accountant General, pay moneys to, the non-Civil Departments. The Civil Accountant General takes these credits and debits to the account of the department concerned.

5. The following is a list of the non-Civil Departments with the original Account Officers of each :—

Post Office	Comptroller, Post Office Accounts.
Telegraph	Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.
Marine	Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.
Military	Controllers of Military Accounts, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
Public Works	Examiners, Public Works Accounts

[Direct correspondence between the Comptroller General on the one side and Controllers of Military Accounts or Examiners, Public Works Accounts, is on routine matters only. On all others the Accountant General, Military or Public Works Department, is to be addressed.]

6. Civil Accountants General will exchange accounts with the Marine, Military, and Public Works Account Officers, so as to clear their mutual debits and credits, and will furnish similar accounts to the Account Officers of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, who will render statements of the debits and credits in those departments on account of each Civil Account Office.

7. Except in a few cases in which permission is specially given, no non-Civil Account Officer may take debits or credits to, or exchange accounts with, any other non-Civil Account Officer. Debits or credits which have to be passed on the accounts of a non-Civil Account Officer, and the responses thereto, are to be adjusted through a central adjusting account under the management of the Comptroller General.

Monthly Accounts.

8. Each original Account Officer is responsible for—

(1) collecting accounts of all the receipts and disbursements of his department;

(2) making up a monthly detailed account of all such receipts and disbursements, and of all debits and credits passed on to him by Account Officers with whom he exchanges accounts;

(3) forwarding such accounts, either in abstract or in detail, to the Comptroller General, Central Office. (Examiners of Public Works Accounts forward their monthly account to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, who compiles them for the Comptroller General in four sets, one for each of the branches of the Department.)

9. The Comptroller General is responsible, as original Account Officer, for the following:—

(1) Account of transactions of Guaranteed Railways, based on cash transactions, included under a general head in the accounts of Civil Account Officers and reported by them, and on transfer transactions reported by the Accountant General, Public Works Department. This account is rendered to the Central Office as a separate departmental account under the last Rule.

(2) Account of foreign remittances, *i.e.*, of remittances of money bills, or Bank or Currency transfers, from one Civil Accountant General to another. This account is rendered to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, under Rule 3.

(3) Accounts of the transactions of the Indian Forest Department. This is compiled for and rendered to each Civil Account Officer (excluding Madras and Bombay) and incorporated in his accounts.

10. The Comptroller General is to print and submit to the Government of India the following monthly compilations of the accounts received by him under Rule:—

(1) One for Civil Accountants General.

(2) An appendix to the same, showing the Forest transactions.

(3) A compilation of the Guaranteed Railways accounts.

(4) A compilation of the Post Office, Telegraph, and Marine accounts.

(5) A compilation of the three Military accounts.

(6) A compilation of the four Public Works accounts.

(7) A general abstract of the whole.

And he is to see that the Civil Accounts properly work from balance to balance, and that the non-Civil Accounts properly account for all moneys they have received from or paid into the treasuries

11. The Comptroller General is especially to see that transactions are not left outstanding between Account Officers under the Exchange Accounts, the Central Adjusting Account, or the Account of Foreign Remittances, but that they are speedily brought to account in the monthly accounts received and compiled by him.

Account between India and England.

12. Monthly schedules setting forth the detail of debits and credits to London are to be prepared as follows, and submitted, with vouchers, to the Comptroller General for transmission, after examination, to London:—

Nine schedules from nine Civil Accountants General.

Three schedules from the Controllers of Military Accounts.

One schedule from the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, for Marine.

Four schedules from the Accountants General, Public Works, *viz.*,—

(1) Buildings and Roads.

(2) Irrigation.

(3) State Railways.

(4) Telegraph.

One schedule for each Guaranteed Railway.

After the third schedule of the quarter is sent in, a quarterly account has to be sent, agreeing with and quoting the three schedules. This is duly examined, and the Military Account is sent on to the India Office by the Comptroller General (after check as to thorough mutual agreement), together with a covering abstract account embracing the whole of the transactions.

13. The Inward Account from London is received by the Comptroller General, who sends extracts therefrom to the Account Officers concerned for the necessary action, and all correspondence with the India Office takes place through the Comptroller General.

[The Secretary of State does not communicate responding entries.]

Local Books.

14. Every original Account Officer is to maintain formal books exhibiting the transactions which pass into his accounts under the following classes of heads:—

(1) *Service heads.*—Receipts and payments on account of Revenue and Expenditure of Government.

(2) *Debt heads.*—Receipts and payments in respect of which Government becomes liable to repay the moneys received or has claim to recover the amount paid.

(3) *Exchange Account heads.*—Receipts and payments to be passed on to the accounts of other Account Officers, and debits and credits by which such items from other officers are brought on the accounts.

(4) *Account between India and England.*

15. No entries may pass into these books which have not first appeared in one of the regular monthly accounts, except—

(1) The ordinary opening and closing entires.

(2) Journal entries or corrections previously sanctioned by the Comptroller General.

16. Service heads and account between India and England are closed to or by Government (directly or indirectly).

Debt heads are closed to or by balance.

Exchange Account heads are closed to or by Government.

Appropriation Report.

17. For Service heads each original Account Officer will submit to the Comptroller General (Public Works and Telegraph Examiners, through the Accountant General, Department Public Works) an appropriation report, examining each head by comparison with last year's figures, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year.

Annual Finance and Revenue Accounts.

18. The Comptroller General (with the aid of the Accountants General, Military and Public Works Departments) is to draw up, on the basis of the yearly accounts of the original accounting officers, the yearly accounts of the Government as required by the Secretary of State and the House of Commons, and is also to draw up a general appropriation report covering the whole area of the accounts.

Central Books.

19. The Comptroller General is to maintain a Central Journal and Ledger, posted from the final accounts of each year received from the original Account Officers, and from such journal entries as may be sanctioned under Rule 15.

20. In the Central Books, the Service heads, Debt heads, and Account between India and England will be opened and closed in the same way as in the Local Books. But the Exchange Accounts will each be posted from the accounts of both the original officers concerned, and will be closed to balance.

21. A copy of the Central Journal and Ledger, when closed, will be sent to each original Account Officer, who will see that his own closing balances agree with those posted in his account in the Central Ledger. For the Public Works Accounts, the Accountant General, Public Works Department, will make this comparison between the Central Books on the one side, and the accounts of his Examiners on the other.

Report on Balances.

22. Each original officer is responsible for the maintenance, either in his own charge or in that of some subordinate, or some officer who is in account with him, of details of the amounts due to or by Government, working up to and agreeing with his Balanced heads. He is each year to make a review of the closing balances upon his books, ascertaining if each of them is thus resolved and agreed with the recorded detail, and is to submit a copy of that review to the Comptroller General (Public Works Examiners, through the Accountant General, Department Public Works).

23. Each original Account Officer will also submit to the Comptroller General a detail of the outstandings upon each of the Exchange Accounts for which he is responsible.

24. The Comptroller General upon the closing of the Central Books will draw up a report—

(1) agreeing the technical record of the books with the published Finance and Revenue Accounts;

(2) Reviewing and summarising the reports of the original accounting officers in respect of balances of Debt heads, and completing the examination so far as it relates to subjects (*e.g.*, Public Debt) in his own immediate charge.

(3) Examining with the aid of the lists of outstandings of the Exchange Accounts the balances recorded in the Central Accounts under Exchange Account heads.

25. This report will be printed, and form part of the annual volume of the Journal and Ledger.

Write-off.

26. No amounts may be written off from Balanced heads to "Government," either upon the Local or upon the Central Books, without a specific order of the Comptroller General, and then only on the ground that the error is one of book-keeping only, and should not be debited or credited to a Service head as loss or gain of Government. These writes-off will be shown in a separate entry (under the head Government) in the annual reviews of the original Account Officers and of the Comptroller General.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council directs that the procedure in matters of account as described in Mr. Westland's memorandum be adhered to by all account officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General, the Comptroller of India Treasuries, to Accountants General, and to Comptrollers for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the same be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. Butler

Offg Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

File No. 2 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1

Subject.

Acquisition of ownership of goods

Select Committee's report on the Bill regarding-------.

Previous References.	Later References.

(2)

S. 87.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M 245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. File 2 of O.R.

Acquisition of ownership of goods.

Letter No.29/171, dated the 15th April 1868, from the Govt. of India forwarding an extract from a Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Contracts, sale of moveables, indemnity and guarantee, bailment, agency and partnership, dated the 4th April 1868 for favour of remarks - Remarks of the Commissioner.

No. 29 / 171

From

E. C. BAYLEY, Esquire,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To

The Commissioner of Coorg

Sir,

Fort William, the 15th April 1868.

Home Dept. Legislative.

* Dated 11th April 1868.

I am directed to forward the accompanying Extract from the Report* of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the Law relating to contracts, sale of movables, indemnity and guarantee, bailment, agency and partnership; and to request that you will favor the Government of India with an expression of your views as to the probable working of the rule referred to by the Select Committee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E C Bayley

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on | Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegram :)

S. S.

MGIPC—S1—165(Genl)MFP—(W 1933)—3 5 34—50,000 Pad

Extract from a Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Contracts, Sale of Movables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership, dated the 4th April 1868.

THE Committee has provisionally decided by a majority that the rule proposed by the Indian Law Commissioners respecting the acquisition of the ownership of movable property by the *bonâ fide* purchaser thereof, is not suited to the circumstances of several provinces of this country. From this decision, our hon'ble colleague Mr. Maine, dissents; but we are unanimously of opinion that further information is needed, and we suggest to the Executive Government that enquiry should be made as to the probable working of the rule contained in Section 75 of the Bill, and marginally noted, in the ruder and less advanced parts of the country, and particularly in the territories abutting on the Native States.

"The ownership of goods may be acquired by buying them from any person who is in possession of them provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession has no right to sell them."

File No. 3 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

252

Pros. Serial Nos. 1

Subject.

Act

Extension of the provisions of ---XXVII of 1860 to Coorg.

Previous References.	Later References.

(3)

S. 97.— Green)

MFP—215S&P—(M 245)—21 6 34—30,000

Table of contents. File 3 of O.R.

Endorsement No.45 dated the 24th January 1868 on Government of India's notification regarding extension of the provisions of Act XXVII of 1860 to Coorg.

Home Department
Fort William
the 24 January 1858

Notifications

Registration

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XXVII of 1860, to the Province of Coorg.

(Signed) C. C. Bayley
Secy. to Government of India

No 45

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information with reference to his letter No $\frac{5716}{119}$, dated the 9th ultimo, and with the intimation that the matter of the distribution of the Act to Mysore and

File No. 4 of U.H.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Addresses

Rules for the submission of ---to the Government of India by public bodies.

Previous References.	Later References.

(4)

S. 97.— Green)

MFP.—215S&P—(M-225)—21-0-34—30,000

Government of India, Home Department resolution No.20/697-713, dated the 21st May 1883 directing that Rule I of the rules for the submission of addresses to the Government of India, by public bodies should be read with and be held subject to Rule 14 of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the G.G's Council.

No. 20 693-713.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 31st May 1883.

READ—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 12—108-124, dated the 16th March 1883, laying down rules for the submission by public bodies of addresses to the Government of India, the first of which is as follows:—

1.—An address, the sole or principal object of which is to promote or oppose a measure of Imperial legislation, or one which bears immediately upon general questions of Imperial policy, may be submitted direct to the Governor General in Council.

RESOLUTION.

THE foregoing Rule must be read with, and be held to be subject to, Rule 14 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council, which relates to Bills actually pending before the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and is as follows:—

Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered.

Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies *shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
N. W. P. and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla—No. 112 H. D.—17.5.83.—1

File No. 6 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-5

Subject.

Administration Reports

Distribution of ---to Government offices, public and Scientific men(s.

----of the Coorg P.W.D for 1867-68(s.2)

Supply of a copy of the Coorg---to the Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong(s

G of I's review on the Coorg Forest ---for 1880-81(s.4)

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1883-84- Review(s.5)

Previous References.	Later References.

(5)

S 97 — Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M 245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. File 6 of O.R.

Letter No.729, dated the 20th April 1868 from the Government of India to Commissioner of Coorg forwarding for guidance copy of communication suggesting that when administration reports are printed a sufficient number of copies be printed to meet the distribution list appended.(S.N.1)

Letter No.283/10, dated the 26th June 1868 from the Commissioner of Coorg to Government of India(Public Works Department) submitting the administration reports of the P.W.D in Coorg for 1867-68 with certain observations.(s.n.2)

Letter No.4/317, dated the 10th September 1881 from the Government of India, Home Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg requesting to forward direct a copy of the last Coorg Administration Report to the Hon'ble Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong(s.n.3)

Letter No.908 F, dated the 6th October 1881 from the Government of India, Home Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg forwarding the review on the Coorg Administration Report for the year 1880-81.(s.n.4)

Government of India, Foreign Department endorsement No.448 I, dated the 6th February 1885 forwarding a review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1883-84.(s.5)

S.N.1

No. 729

From

The Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.

To

The Commissioner of Coorg
D/ Fort William the 20th April 1868.

Genl Deptt
General. } Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to forward for information and guidance copy of a communication from the Home Department suggesting that, when Administration Reports are printed on the spot it might be as well to strike off a sufficiently large impression to meet the whole Distribution list, of which a copy is appended to the present communication.

April 1868, No 1802

2. In carrying out these instructions His Excellency in Council wishes it to be carefully borne in mind that nothing should be inserted in the Report which is not suited for immediate publication. All political information intended for the information of Government out of which the

Publication

, substantiation would be inexpedient, or even open to doubt, should be submitted as a separate communication.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed.t Servant
J. Shaler
Agent & Secy to the Board
of Trade

Boston
Tue. 20th April
1868.

(Copy)

C No. 1679/81

From

J. Geoghegan, Esqre.
Under Secy: to the Govt of India.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
— Do. — — Central Provinces.
— Do. — — British Burmah
Dy Fort William the 6th April 1868.

Home Deptt:
Public

Sir,

In continuation of No. 1043, 1044, 1045 of the 28th February last, I am directed to request that when Administration Reports are locally printed, a sufficient number of copies may be at once struck off to meet the whole distribution List.

I have, &c.
Sd/ J. Geoghegan
Und Secy to the Govt of India

C. No. 1682.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department in continuation of No 1046 of 28th February last for communication to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioner of Coorg.

By order.
Sd/ J. Geoghegan
Under Secy to the Govt of India.

(True Copy)

J. Strachey
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

799

(Copy)

C No 1679/81

From

J Geoghegan, Esqre
Under Secy to the Govt of Ind.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Oudh
— Do. — — Central Provinces
— Do. — — British Burmah
Do Fort William the 6th April 1868

Home Dept Public

Sir,

In continuation of No 1043 1044 1045 of the 28th February last, I am directed to request that when Administration Reports are locally printed, a sufficient number of copies may be at once struck off to meet the whole distribution List.

I have, &c.a.
(Sd) J Geoghegan
Und Secy to the Govt of India

C. No 1082

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department in continuation of No 1046 of 28th February last for communication to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioner of Coorg.

By order.
(Sd) J. Geoghegan
Under Secy to the Govt of India

(True Copy)

J. Geoghegan
Under Secy to the Govt of India

[Copy]

No. 16 1038/45

From

E. C. BAYLEY, Esquire,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To Local Govts. and Administrations

Sir,

Dated Fort William, the 26th February 1863.

Home Dept. Public

I am directed to request attention to the subject of the distribution of the Administration and other General Reports of Local Governments and Administrations, as well as of miscellaneous papers of interest, either to the public generally or to scientific men.

2. I am to request that, in respect to Administration and General Reports, the enclosed Distribution List, marked A, may be observed as far as it concerns places or Authorities beyond jurisdiction. Within those limits the distribution will be left to discretion.

3. Selections from Proceedings, and other papers of general interest, might be circulated according to the same List.

4. Papers of scientific interest might be communicated to learned or scientific bodies both in India and Europe, *e. g.*, the Asiatic Societies or Indian Museums in India; the Royal Society; the Geographical Society; the Geological Society; and many others in London; and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, and London. The Bibliotheque Imperial at Paris, and the cognate Institution at Turin, Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburgh.

5. I am also to suggest whether measures might not be devised for the *sale* of such papers to persons interested through the agency of the Curators of Books, or other analogous Officers, both in and in other jurisdictions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ E. C. Bayley

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 16 1046.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department.

By order

Sd/ E. C. Bayley

Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

File

Serial

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

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No. Dated 19

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(Code word for telegrams.)

S. 5.

MGIPC—S1—158/Gen/DMFP—GM-1952—3-5-34—50,000 Pads.

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	Copies.
The Secretary of State ..	60
The Governor General ..	1
The Private Secretary to the Governor General	1
The Commander-in-Chief ...	1
Each Member of Council ...	1 = 5
The Home Department }	35
The Foreign „ } of the Government India	25
The Financial „ }	5
The Military „ }	6
The Public Works „ }	5
The Government, Madras ...	75
„ Bombay ..	60
„ Bengal	90
„ North-Western Provinces	60
„ Punjab ..	30
The Chief Commissioner, Oude ...	20
„ Central Provinces ..	20
„ British Burmah ..	25
The Director General, Post Office	2
„ Electric Telegraph	
The Editor of Annals of Indian Administration	1
The Calcutta University	2
The Madras „	2
The Bombay „ ..	2
The Board of Examiners ..	2
The Superintendent, Geological Survey ...	1

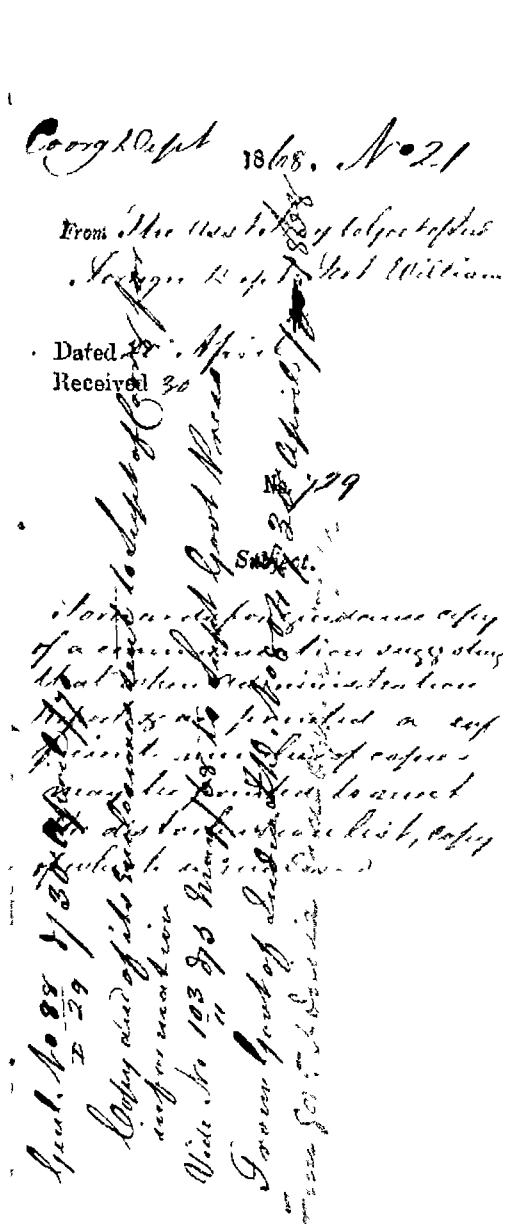
George Oct 1808. N° 21

From

Dated
Received

No.

Subject.



DEPARTMENT.

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S. S.

M(IP)—S1—138(Gen)(MTP)—(M 1953)—2-5-54—50,000 Pads

No. 283.
10.

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
26th June 1868.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,

In submitting herewith the Progress Report of the Public Works Department in Coorg for the year 1867—68, I have the honor to make the following observations.

2. The Government are aware that the stinted Budget allotment of this small district, which is traversed by two great ghat roads, was till recently only Rs. 60,000. This amount has since been raised to 2 lacs, and the Supreme Government has within the last few months sanctioned an additional establishment, on the entertainment of which it is to be hoped not only that existing works will be kept up to prescribed standard, but also that more attention will be paid to the agricultural wants of the province.

3. It is an undeniable fact, however, that this mountain region is at certain seasons of the year extremely unhealthy, and that the Public Works Department have been put to great straits to obtain labor, not to speak of adequate superintendence. The assistance of the Sappers, who are peculiarly fitted for work on ghat roads, was long refused, and when accorded, they were sent at the wrong time of the year. I am bound however to state that the Executive Engineer, though not a good office man and an indifferent accountant, could not be surpassed by any officer in point of energy and active superintendence of his work.

4. The Chief Engineer has lately proposed an entire revision of the existing communications, which certainly were not laid out on any well conceived comprehensive plan, and which are defective in many places in respect to gradients. Should his suggestions, which have been laid before the Government of India, be approved, it will be necessary to remodel the whole system of roads and to incur considerable expenditure.

5. The most practical work perhaps which was carried out in the year, was the making of pack bullock roads referred to in paras 13—15, and the commencement of the bridle-path between Veerajendrapett and the Wynad frontier. It will be in the recollection of Government that these projects received the approval of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

6. Some work has also been carried out on the Periambadi and Sunpaji ghats, but the former of these is but an indifferent communication, and I do not believe it could ever be made a really good ghat. Should the suggestions referred to in para 4 be carried out, this ghat will be for the most part superseded.

7. The Chief Engineer gives a dismal but not an exaggerated account of the sickness in the province during the year. Mr. Stoddard, after manfully struggling against repeated attacks of illness, was at last obliged to take sick leave to Europe, and the division has been for some time entrusted to an Assistant Engineer, an Executive Engineer having only lately become available. The subordinates of the department have also suffered greatly, and, while natives of the plains can with difficulty be induced to take employment in the province, the Coorgs themselves look with disfavor on Public Works appointments. Great allowances must therefore be made for the shortcomings of the Department which are apparent in the year's report.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

IN

COORG.

For the Year 1867—68.

The Original Budget allotment for the year was Rupees 2,00,000, decreased by increase of stock to 1,99,435. The outlay has been Rupees 1,40,466 or Rupees 58,969 less than the grant.

Heads of Service.	Original Budget grant.	As modified after issue of Budget orders.	Expenditure.	More.	Less.
Original Works	1,19,000	1,16,000	64,136	„	51,864
Repairs	45,000	45,000	37,771	„	7,229
Establishment	31,000	34,000	33,307	„	693
Tools and Plant	5,000	5,000	5,227	227	„
Profit and Loss	„	„	25	25	„
Total Rupees	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,40,466	252	59,786
Increase of stock balance		565	„	565	„
Grand Total Rupees		1,99,435	1,40,466	817	59,786
Difference			58,969		

THE ABOVE OUTLAY WAS THUS DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.

Class.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military	„	441	441
II. Civil Buildings	10,603	1,457	12,060
III. Agricultural	„	200	200
IV. Communications	53,533	35,673	89,206
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements	„	„	„
Total of Works	64,136	37,771	1,01,907
Tools and Plant			5,227
Establishment			33,307
Profit and Loss			25
Total Rupees			1,40,466

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

I. *Improving Superintendent's Office and Quarters at Mercara.*—This work had to be stopped in August 1867, as the Original Estimate was exceeded. Owing to the Estimate having to be entirely recast, there was great delay in the submission of the revised Estimate which received sanction on the 22nd of February last. The work was then resumed under Contract, and is now nearly completed;—a little white-washing and wood-oiling to doors and windows being all that is left to be done.

II. *Constructing Guard-room to Executive Engineer's Office, and Out-offices to the Overseer's Lodge at Mercara.*—Both these works were commenced in March 1867, and completed during the year under review, at a cost of Rupees 1,556 and 906 respectively.

III. *Constructing Overseer's Lodge at Fraserpett.*

IV. *Constructing Out-Offices to d°.*

V. *Enclosing portion of the Verandah for a Store-room.*—These have been completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rupees 893.

VI. *Constructing Assistant Superintendent's Cutcherry at Veerajendrapett.*—The Estimate for this work has not yet been sanctioned, but a sum of Rupees 5,000 for the purchase and preparation of materials was sanctioned by the Government of India. Of this, a sum of Rupees 3,290 has been expended for timber and corrugated iron-sheeting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

VII. *Codlipett-Mercara Road.*—A revised Estimate for completing this important road was called for from the Executive Engineer; but owing to Mr. Stoddard's absence on three month's sick-leave, and his subsequent departure on Medical Certificate to England in February last—also, to the short-handed state of the Department in Coorg, the Estimate has not yet been received; and work on the Original Estimate has been finally closed. The expenditure of Rupees 12,658 was incurred during the past year, making an excess over Original Estimate, of Rs. 7,794, or less than 10 per cent on the sanctioned amount of Rs. 84,060. This excess was sanctioned by the Commissioner in anticipation of the receipt and sanction of a revised estimate.

VIII. *Metalling five miles of Mysore-Mangalore and five miles of Mysore-Cannanore roads.*—Owing to circumstances explained in the previous para, these estimates were not submitted during the past year. An outlay of Rs. 7,317 and Rs. 3,160 respectively, was incurred in the collection of materials on the anticipatory sanction granted by the Commissioner which was however rescinded in January last. Special reports on these works have been submitted.

IX. *Constructing sixty covered drains on the Sumpajee, and fifty-two on the Periambady Ghauts.*—With the exception of four, which were not required, all these drains have been completed at a cost, during the year, of Rupees 5,652.

X. *Constructing timber trussed bridge over Gonicoppal river.*—The progress has not been so good as anticipated, owing to the unhealthiness of the locality: the bridge itself had however been completed, with the exception of a little boarding of roadway and plastering of parapets. An expenditure of Rs. 9,853 was incurred.

XI. *Raising three bridges at Bittengal.*—A revision of the estimate having been found necessary, the bridge work was stopped in February last, owing to the requisite information not being procurable in the then state of the Establishment in Coorg. The present condition of the work is, one bridge completed except its stone flooring. a second has its abutments and wings complete, and the greater part of its woodwork prepared. On the third, no actual progress has been made, but everything is ready for rapidly pushing it on, next season: but little progress has been made on the embankments. The outlay during the year has been Rs. 3,721.

XII. *Constructing eight Cooly Lines, on the Mysore-Mangalore and Mysore-Cannanore roads.*—Of the two which remained to be finished last year, the one at Jemadarcul has been completed, and the other at Periambady nearly so. Expenditure has been Rs. 561.

XIII. *Making Pack-bullock road from Kuggidi to Katighery.*—This work has been completed during the year at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,444.

XIV. *Making Pack-bullock road from Veerajendrapett to Shiddapoor.*—At the close of last Official year, this road was nearly completed, and since then, it has been opened for traffic. Its average width is three yards. All the log bridges, five in number, and four covered drains, were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 5,919.

XV. *Making Pack-bullock road from Shiddapoor to Periapatam.*—This work was commenced in December 1867, and at the close of March last, 6½ miles of road, six log bridges and four covered drains had been completed: there still remain 2½ miles to be opened out, and it is anticipated that the road will be open for traffic, before the commencement of the Monsoons. Expenditure during the year 4,064 Rupees.

XVI. *Opening out a bridle-path between Veerajendrapett and the Wynaad frontiers.*—This work was begun in January last, and the portion from the Wynaad frontier to Attoor,—an estimated distance of 23 miles,—was given on contract to Mr. Marshall, who traced by the end of past Official year 9 miles, and opened out the bridle-path for 3¼ miles. The portion from Veerajendrapett to Attoor 4¾ miles, was opened out by Departmental agency. Rupees 1,806 have been expended during the year.

XVII. *Alterations and improvements for completing Moosafirkanah at Wotacolly.* This work was nearly finished at the end of last year, and is now thoroughly completed.

XVIII. *Constructing Horse-stables at Santicoopa.*—This work has been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 1,085.

XIX. *Mysore-Mangalore Road.*—A sum of Rupees 520, arrears for work of the previous year, was paid for this road.

XX. The following road traces and surveys were also carried out for the purpose of estimating for opening-out or improvements.

(1.) Tracing Boykerry-Kalamandavastan road (an alternative line entering Mercara by the Codlipett road,) to avoid the steep gradients in the firstfew miles of the Mercara-Frazerpett road.

(2.) Surveying and tracing Frazerpett and Siddapoor-Periapatam roads.

(3.) Surveying and levelling Mercara-Frazerpett road.

(4.) Surveying and levelling Mysore-Cannanore road.

(5.) Surveying and levelling Mercara-Codlipett road.

(6.) Surveying and levelling Mercara-Sumpajee Ghaut road.

REPAIRS.

MILITARY.

XXI. A transfer was made to this head of Rs. 520 for the repair of of Sappers' married quarters, to preserve the building.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

XXII. Trifling repairs to the Telegraph Office, old Civil Hospital, Executive Engineer's Office and Overseer's Lodge at Mercara, have been carried out by the Executive Engineer. The funds at the disposal of the Superintendent have hardly been utilized at all.

COMMUNICTIONS.

XXIII. *Periambady Ghaut.*—3½ miles have been metalled and gravelled, 2¾ barrelled and gravelled, and the remainder kept in repair. The drainage was also looked to, and jungle for 28 miles cleared back from the road. The approaches to the Woority bridge were raised and revetments constructed on both sides.

Badergolla Bridge.—Is also under repair and nearly completed.

XXIV. *Sumpajee Ghaut Road.*—6½ miles of this road have been metalled, 9¾ miles gravelled, together with all the side ditches, and road tunnels kept in repair.

XXV. *Mercara-Periambady Road.*—Only three furlongs were metalled, 2½ miles gravelled, and one mile formed up, and the road tunnels repaired. The portion in North Coorg has been kept in fair order; but that in South Coorg will require special sanction to work it up into a proper condition. On this account Rs. 620 were expended in gravelling portions of the second and fourth miles.

XXVI. *Veerajendrapett Road.*—Rupees 284 were expended in keeping this road open for traffic.

XXVII. Four Bungalows and three Moosafirkhanas and Soldiers' sheds underwent the usual annual repairs during the year.

XXVIII. The repairs of the Woority bridge were completed during the year, and an outlay of Rs. 1,318, incurred. Rupees 415 were expended on the Kakaythodoo bridge, which it is expected will be completed before the Monsoons.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

XXIX. It will be seen from the Table given at the opening of this Report, that there has been a serious lapse of expenditure, as per Budget grant:—no less than Rs. 58,963 out of 1,99,435. This is entirely due to the want of adequate establishment, both for framing projects and executing work.

XXX. In the General Report on the condition of the Department in Coorg in 1865, it was clearly shewn that while there was really sufficient work for six Officers, at least half that number, viz., one Executive Engineer and two Assistants, should at once be appointed.

XXXI. The Government of India was pleased to appoint one Assistant in addition to the Executive Engineer; but he having fallen a victim to climate, as noticed in last year's Report, Mr. Stoddard again found himself alone in charge of all the works, early in last year.

XXXII. This Officer from constant exposure and over-work, fell ill; and leaving the Office in charge of a Subordinate (Supervisor FitzGibbon) took three months Privilege leave, in the hope of avoiding a Sick Certificate. In this latter expectation however he was disappointed, and not very long after his return to duty, his health gave way to such an extent, that he had to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

XXXIII. In September last year, Mr. Gramatzki having been appointed Assistant Engineer 3rd grade, took over charge of the Division on Mr. Stoddard's departure, and continues to perform the duties. Two out of four Upper Subordinates have resigned their posts—one of the lower Subordinates died—two more had to be sent away in an extremely debilitated state, and many others suffered seriously from the effects of the climate.

XXXIV. The Government of India has lately, in consideration of the "deplorable condition" to which the establishment was reduced, sanctioned an increase of one Assistant Engineer, bringing the establishment up to one Executive Engineer and two Assistants; but, as His Excellency the Governor General has expressed his inability to supply incumbents for these posts, an Executive Engineer is now being sent to Coorg from the Mysore Establishment, which in consideration of its own pressing requirements is quite unable to afford any aid.

XXXV. The general causes which have led to the serious lapse in the grant in last year, having thus been generally indicated, it is to be hoped that as the Commissioner, the Government of India, and indeed the Home Government, have expressed their approval of the projects put forward in this Department for the general improvement of Coorg,—some means may yet be found for supplying an establishment which may be able, in some measure at least, to meet the requirements of this small but important province. As matters stand at present, it can only be said, that the establishment is wholly unequal to the task before it.

XXXVI. It only remains now to observe that up to the time of his departure for home, Mr. Stoddard had conducted his duties, so far as his health allowed, with his wonted energy and ability.

XXXVII. Mr. Gramatzki though quite new to Departmental work and routine, has since Mr. Stoddard's departure, carried on the work of the Division in a manner which reflects upon him very great credit.

XXXVIII. Supervisor FitzGibbon also deserves special mention. He has conducted his duties to entire satisfaction; and while in charge of the Division, shewed himself well worthy of promotion.

XXXIX. Overseer Scaldwell, although suffering from sickness, has nevertheless given considerable satisfaction.

BANGALORE,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
June 15th, 1868.

R. H. SANKEY MAJOR, R. E.
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Bangalore :—Printed by W W Gaunt, at the Wesleyan Misson Press 1868.

[illegible]

No 317

From

Colonel H. Mac.

off Sec to the Govt of India

In charge Home Department

To

The Chief Commissioner of

Coorg

Dispatch

date)

& rec

At Fort William the 10th September 1881

Sir,

I am directed to request that the

the Colonial Government at this

time may be furnished direct with

rec

make the

acc, charg

a Copy of the Lieutenant General

Administration Report of Coorg.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedt Servant

for the Secy to the Govt of India

In charge Home Department

1891

from

Mr. Secy to Govt
of India, in dep
Home Dep

Dy Ft William 10 Sept
16. Do

No 4
317

Requests to forwa
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tration Report, &
Hon'ble the Colonial S
Hongkong.

To the Colonial Secty Hongkong
No 337
1892

S.N.L

No. 908F.

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

Home Department.
Forests.

Simla, the 6th October 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 784-72 R. F., dated the 22nd August last, submitting the Progress Report of Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1880-81, and to communicate the following observations and orders thereon.

2. It is to be regretted that the revised rules for the Coorg forests, under Act VII of 1865, have not yet been submitted. When they are received, the Government of India will be in a position to consider whether they are legally sufficient to meet the circumstances of Coorg, or whether the extension of the Forest Act of 1878 to those forests is not desirable.

3. It is pointed out in the Chief Commissioner's review that the area of the reserved forests is not quite correctly given in Form No. 45. The annual report should state precisely the total area reserved and the total area completely surveyed, with explanations of any discrepancies or variations from the figures of previous reports. A considerable change is observed in the area now shown, consequent on the substitution of actual survey figures for those merely estimated in previous returns. The reserved forest now appears to comprise 149,855 acres, of which 124,255 acres have been surveyed.

4. Satisfactory progress has been made in the demarcation of the ghât forests, to which a considerable addition has been made during the year. The remote position of these tracts renders them at present of comparatively little value; but it is important to conserve them for climatic reasons, and they may eventually give no small direct return to the Department. It is a provident policy in any case to secure these forests while land is still abundant, in order that the extension of cultivation may be properly regulated hereafter.

5. It is noticed that, while *kumri* cultivation has been kept down, the effect has been to drive away the Kurubars and interfere with the supply of local labour. This is a serious matter; and if the inducements held out by the Department in the way of work are not sufficient to persuade these men to remain, it should be considered whether some system could not be devised of regulating and restricting *kumri* cultivation, without entirely stopping it throughout the considerable areas now reserved. The plan of getting the cultivators to plant up the *kumri* lands after the crop is taken, has been successful in Burma, and there also limited areas, carefully demarcated within the reserves, are set apart for the necessary cultivation, due precaution being taken against fire spreading into the reserves.

6. Plantation work appears on the whole to have received sufficient attention and to have been fairly successful. The reproduction of sandal-wood seems now to be conducted on what approaches a settled system. It is important, however, that works of improvement, even of an inexpensive kind, should only be undertaken when supervision is available; and the report shows that in several places failure ensued owing to the want of such supervision.

The nursery work at Mercara seems to have been unsatisfactory; and it should be considered whether some effective means of preventing or punishing cattle trespass cannot be found.

7. Much difficulty has, it is observed, been felt in arriving at the best mode of working the remote ghât forests. In the Arkomale forests extensive thefts by license-holders were detected, indicating clearly that very close supervision is called for, not merely over the permit-holders, but over the subordinate Forest staff. It is to be hoped that the conduct of some of the Forest officers, who appear either to have been concerned in or to have connived at these frauds, has been carefully enquired into and guilty parties severely dealt with. The plan of leasing small tracts to responsible persons, to be worked on security, under specific conditions, will require to be equally closely watched, and should be experimentally tested before being applied on a large scale.

8. The question of increasing the quantity of sandal-wood to be felled and brought to market will, as you remark, form more properly the subject of a special reference. Generally speaking, there can be no objection to increasing the quantity, so long as the market is not overstocked, and so long as it is certain that the quantity cut is not more than the forests can properly be made to supply during the term of years necessary for complete reproduction.

9. The results of fire-protection may be regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory; the area dealt with being larger, and the failures less considerable, than in 1879-80.

10. The financial results are as follow:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts			87,857
Charges { A. Conservancy and Works ...		29,956	
Charges { B. Establishments ...		26,531	
			56,487
Surplus			31,370

against a surplus in 1879-80 of Rs. 46,621.

The receipts are less than in the previous year by Rs. 13,929; but, on the other hand, the latter were abnormally increased by the credit of Rs. 18,167 on account of arrears of cardamom-rents. Making allowance for this, the results of the past year's working are satisfactory.

11. The report is creditable to Mr. Dickinson, the Assistant Conservator, who seems to exhibit much intelligence and to take a commendable interest in his work.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 123.

1881

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTME

FORESTS.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
COOR

No. 9081

Dated Simla, the 6th October 1881.

1 Copy to Supdt Coorg No 1111 dt 15/10/81
Supdt Canara No 1112 dt 15/10/81.
120

Have copied to the Supdt of Coorg & Canara.

SUBJECT.

Reviews the Report of Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1880-81.

G. G. B. Press, Simla.—No. 607 H D.—5 10 81.—280.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

To

No. 25 I.

Dated January 30, 1885.

Received

Reviewing of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1883-84.

No. 85, P. W. D. Press—30-1-85—200.

Copy

No. 25 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

Fort William, January 30, 1885.

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1883-84, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 1901 I. A., dated 29th December 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay on Irrigation Works in Bengal at the close of the year 1883-84 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Productive Public Works	5,67,68,405
Imperial Ordinary Works	9,20,112
Provincial Works	83,43,776
Total ...	6,60,32,293

The addition to the similar figure given in the previous year's Report amounts to Rs. 73,65,128, the details of which are thus explained :—

	Rs.
Capital expenditure during the year 1883-84 ...	22,69,128
Previous expenditure on the Circular and Eastern Canals now classed as an Irrigation and Navigation Work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	50,96,000
Total ...	73,65,128

The Capital expenditure during 1883-84 includes a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 contributed by the Government of India from Protective Funds towards the completion of the Orissa Coast Canal, which as yet earns no revenue.

2. The result of the operations of the year under review from the four systems which are classed as Productive Public Works was a loss of Rs. 21,10,285 calculated on the basis of actual receipts, and of Rs. 18,75,860 from assessments. The interest charge for the year was Rs. 21,60,758. The value of the crops irrigated by these canals was Rs 1,14,66,195.

3. The gross revenue assessed on the canals in operation in Bengal during 1883-84 and three previous years was—

Canals.	Assessments.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,97,213	3,38,323	3,02,874	2,65,777
Midnapur	2,81,554	3,20,900	2,92,009	2,64,205
Hidgelee	63,590	45,032	46,484	55,207
Sone	8,61,909	6,20,354	7,62,294	6,33,752
Sarun	23,041	18,027	4,317	...
Total ...	14,27,307	13,92,636	14,07,978	12,18,941

The increase in the total for the present year is nearly entirely due to the large area assessed to Revenue on the Sone Canals.

It is stated that estimates are under preparation for the improvement of the Hidgelee Tidal Canal, to bring it up to the standard of the Orissa Coast Canal, of which it will eventually form a part, and that until these improvements have been carried out, no material increase in the revenue of the Hidgelee Canal can be expected. There was a slight falling off in the area irrigated and in the tolls assessed on the Midnapur Canal. The considerable increase in the revenue assessed to the Sarun Canal was due to a deficiency of rainfall in September and October 1883. The large decrease in the revenue of the Orissa Canals will be referred to in a subsequent paragraph.

4. The working expenses, including indirect charges, are detailed for each canal in the following table :—

Canals.	Working expenses.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	3,05,530	3,55,280	3,45,067	3,21,955
Midnapur	2,23,586	2,16,502	2,38,590	1,98,013
Hidgelee	48,093	41,897	29,984	26,520
Sone	5,42,159	5,49,774	4,90,193	5,04,208
Sarun	24,066	31,918	45,799	... .
Total ...	11,43,434	12,23,401	11,49,633	10,50,726

There is a satisfactory decrease in the working expenses of all the canals, except the Hidgelee. In the case of the Orissa Canals, there was less expenditure on the maintenance of the head works. On the Midnapur Canal the decrease

was due to less cost of repairs and of Revenue establishment. There was an increase under every head of expenditure on the Hidgelee Canal. On the Sone Canals there was a small decrease in the cost of maintenance and of Executive establishment; and on the Sarun Canal the decrease in expenditure is shown under the same heads of charge.

5. The net assessed revenue, which is the difference between the gross revenue and working expenses, was therefore as below :—

Canals.	Net assessed revenue.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	—1,08,317	—16,957	—12,193	—56,178
Midnapur	57,968	74,398	53,419	66,162
Hidgelee	15,497	3,135	16,500	28,687
Sone	3,19,750	70,580	2,72,101	1,29,544
Sarun	—1,025	—16,921	—11,182	...
Total ...	2,83,873	1,14,235	2,58,345	1,68,215

From the records of previous years it appeared that the revenue of the Orissa Canals was gradually overtaking the working expenses; but when the five-year leases expired in November 1882, there was a general disinclination on the part of the cultivators to renew them, and up to the end of the season the percentage of area leased to that commanded by distributaries of the canals had fallen from 63½ in 1882-83 to 22 in 1883-84. The causes that have led to this great decrease in the area leased are fully discussed in the Report, and as the whole subject is now under enquiry by a Committee of Civil and Canal Officers, any comment at the present time would be out of place. On the Midnapur Canal, owing to favorable rainfall in the early part of the season, applications for water were delayed until such a late date that the supply in the canal was insufficient to overtake the sudden demand which came in the latter part of September.

Owing to a breach in the Western Canal, which occurred on the 23rd August, and the consequent damage to crops from stoppage of the supply, the whole of the magnificent revenue assessed on the Sone Canals will not be realized. Steps have been taken to prevent such great loss as has befallen in the present year in the case of a similar accident occurring in future.

The net revenue of the Sarun Canal appears to increase steadily year by year, but it is said that further improvements to the works are in abeyance owing to the tendency of the Gunduck River to desert the branch from which these canals are supplied.

6. The areas watered by the principal irrigation canals during this and previous years were as follows :—

Canals.		Acres irrigated.			
		1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Orissa		48,760	133,028	132,278	117,221
Midnapur		97,919	101,939	104,434	103,862
Sone...	Kharif	244,578	142,550	119,389	134,208
	Rubbee	99,304	15,999	36,795	50,290
	Perennial	6,732	15,275	21,891	23,127
	Total Sone ..	350,614	173,824	178,075	207,625
Grand Total ...		497,293	408,791	414,787	428,708

The great extension of irrigation on the Sone Canal was due to the deficiency of rainfall in the months of August and October, at which time the demand was so great that the area irrigated was only limited by the power of the canal to meet it. It is very satisfactory to note that the area under five years' lease has increased from 76,305 acres in 1882-83 to 102,220 acres in 1883-84 ; the rate of charge for the five-year leases is not much more than two-thirds of those for annual leases, but there is a great advantage from the former in the assurance of a steady revenue which is independent of the varying nature of the seasons. In the table above the areas under five years' lease are included in the figures for kharif.

7. A comparative statement of navigation receipts is given in the following table :—

Canals.	Navigation receipts.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,10,152	1,08,473	83,206	71,402
Midnapur	1,20,580	1,46,922	1,20,706	93,099
Hidgelee	63,317	43,694	45,848	53,338
Sone	85,193	71,205	93,116	61,145
Total ...	3,79,242	3,70,291	3,42,876	2,78,984

The increase in receipts from navigation is steadily maintained, notwithstanding the interruption to traffic from yearly silt clearances. It should be noted that the decrease in gross receipts from traffic on the Midnapur Canal is due to the transfer of the transport service to a private Company, and that there is a corresponding reduction in the working expenses. On the Orissa

Canals, also, arrangements were being made to transfer the traffic on the Cuttack-Chandbally line to a private Firm, and the service on the Patna Canal of the Sone series was successfully worked during the year under review by a contractor.

8. In connection with the above remarks on the navigation returns of the Bengal canals, it may be mentioned that the Capital Account of the Calcutta and Eastern Navigation Canals has been included in the figures for the present year, but the results of their working have not been shown in the statements of financial results which are appended to the Chief Engineer's Report. It would be more satisfactory if they were included in these statements, which show the results of the administration of the Bengal canals as a whole, in future years.

9. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are managed by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and have proved to be a most profitable undertaking; their Capital cost has been Rs. 52,51,534, of which Rs. 1,55,534 was expended during 1883-84, and further expenditure on improvements is contemplated.

The receipts and working expenses, including indirect charges, of these canals for the past two years were—

Year.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.		
	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	5,64,101	2,32,031	3,32,070
1882-83	5,64,191	3,26,897	2,37,297

The decrease in gross receipts was due to the partial failure of the jute and rice crops in the districts served by the canal, and the decrease in working expenses to the absence of expenditure on extensions and improvements.

10. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of the year under review on the Orissa, Midnapur and Sone Canals are detailed in the margin; the uncollected balance at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 5,75,788.

	Rs.
Orissa ...	52,203
Midnapur	1,14,691
Sone ...	4,23,793
Total ..	6,20,687

There was an increase in the amount collected on the Midnapur Canal; and it is mentioned that of the total sum of Rs. 1,43,228 realized on this canal, Rs. 1,12,182 was paid voluntarily, and that this result was due to the introduction of a system of enlisting the services of the leading ryots, who are paid a small commission for collecting the revenue. It is hoped that this procedure may eventually prove equally successful on the other canal systems to which it has been applied.

In Orissa an idea prevailed among the cultivators that water-rates would be reduced, with retrospective effect, when the new leases were given out, and with this expectation they employed every means of obstruction to postpone payment. The recovery of demands for irrigation revenue is one of the points which will be discussed by the Special Committee which is now enquiring into the administration of the Orissa Canals.

The collections on the Sone Canals were rendered more difficult by the proceedings that were necessitated by the failure of supply owing to the breach in the *Western* Canal which has been dealt with above. When the orders of the Local Government were promulgated remissions in certain cases, voluntary payments ceased, and the irrigators generally began to file statements of losses to their crops in the hope of obtaining abatement altogether. It is mentioned that a special circular under Letter No. 1881 I., dated 11th July 1881, which formerly a Deputy No. 36 P. W., dated 12th May 1881 from the Secretary of State for India, and that the collection of arrears on these canals will be one of the subjects discussed.

11. In the following statement the cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas and of collecting canal revenue is compared :—

	Expenditure on establishment on works collected.			
Canals.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Orissa	30·15	32·21	34·55	37·50
Midnapur	15·51	15·01	13·33	30·11
Sone	45·65	50·81	59·81	60·75

The causes that have led to the increased cost of collection on the Orissa and Sone Canals have been explained in the Provisos paragraphs.

12. New rules for the working of the Midnapur Canal were framed under Act III of 1873, and promulgated in the course of the year under review.

13. There was a general failure of rainfall in the months of September and October, with the result of a sudden demand for water on all the canals. The capacities of the channels being limited, the demand exceeded the supply, and it is mentioned that in one case the Canal Establishment had to call in the assistance of the police to maintain the system of distribution. Such sudden demands occur in all Provinces, but the system of yearly leases, with the necessarily cumbrous procedure for obtaining Permits to irrigate, must tender it more difficult to arrange for such a sudden expansion of irrigation in Bengal than elsewhere. This, together with other matters which have been noticed in this Review, are receiving attention from the Bengal Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. HOME, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Copy forwarded to the Director General of Statistics for information.

R. HOME, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 148 I.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg for information.

By order, &c

[illegible]
Junior Under Secy
to the Govt of India

Foreign Department,
Internal,
Fort William,
the 6th February 1885.

1885 I. 371
1902
BANGALORE

From
The Govt. of India
Foreign Dept.

No. 448 E. 2.

Dy. 6. February 85
Rec'd 14th — do

Forwarding for information
Copy of T. & D. No 25
of 30th January last
reviewing the Revenue
Report of Bengal Irrig
Works for 1883-84, and
Copy of the Reports

Regd. Dy. 1341 & 17/2/85
This Copy to be traced
to the B.P.W.
16-2-85

Geo. Allen
16/2

file

9 1

Subject

Investigation Reports

Financial Statements

Reports of Financial and Criminal Records Checked on Individuals

Consultant Reports.

Previous References.

Case Relevance

File No. 7 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-5

Subject.

Administration Reports

Judicial Statements.

Revised judicial statements appended to the -----.

Forms of Civil and Criminal returns appended to the Administrati

Department Reports.

Previous References.	Later References.

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S. 97.— Green).

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Table of contents. File 7 of O.R.

Revised forms of Judicial statements to be appended to the Annual Administration Reports.

Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department resolution No.3/91-102, dated the 27th January 1880(s.1)

Letter No.6-436 A, dated the 3rd April 1881 from the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg.(s.n.2)

Letter No.13-1519, dated the 19th November 1881 from Government of India, Home Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Letter No.1610-97, dated the 11th January 1882 from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg to Government of India, Home Department.(s.4)

Government of India, Home Department resolution ~~on~~ No.24-1552-62, dated the 20th October 1882.(s.n.5)

No. 3 / 91-112.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Judicial),—under date Fort William, the 7 January 1880.

READ again the undermentioned papers on the subject of the revision of the forms of Judicial Statistics for—

1st, the annual reports of the High Courts and Local Administrations on Civil and Criminal Justice; and

2ndly, the annual Administration Reports of the Local Governments:

To Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 447, dated 4th April 1878.

From ditto Nos. 12 and 167, dated 8th and 29th January 1879, respectively.

To ditto No. 212, dated 21st February 1879.

Home Department circular to the Governments of Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Nos. 4—208 to 211, dated 21st February 1879.

To Government of Bombay No. 444, dated 21st April 1879.

Read also the following replies:

From the Local Governments and Administrations consulted on the subject of introducing revised forms of statistics in the annual reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

From Government of Madras No. 2556, dated 3rd October 1879.

From Government of Bombay No. 4895, dated 14th August 1879.

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh No. 520, dated 29th April 1879.

From Government of the Punjab No. 863 C, dated 17th September 1879.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces No. 2308—116, dated 28th May 1879.

RESOLUTION.

THE passing of the revised Civil Procedure Code (Act X. of 1877) having necessitated the recasting in certain respects of the existing forms of civil returns appended to Administration and Departmental Reports, and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State having also invited the attention of the Government of India to the expediency of preparing, on a uniform system, statistics showing the working of the judicial tribunals in India, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Calcutta were requested to be good enough to examine the civil and criminal statistical returns in use, and to favour the Government of India with a report shewing the amendments which they deemed necessary therein.

2. The thirteen revised judicial statements appended to this Resolution have been prepared by the High Court at Calcutta, and the Governor General in Council desires to acknowledge the valuable aid rendered by the Court in preparing and improving these returns. The statements thus prepared appear well adapted to meet the object in view, and His Excellency in Council desires that they may be substituted for those at present used in the annual Administration Reports of the several Presidencies and Provinces.

3. With this Resolution are also circulated three circular orders* of the Calcutta High Court, with enclosures, which contain revised forms for showing statistics in the annual reports on Civil and Criminal Justice.

* No. 29, dated 28th August 1879.
No. 5, dated 11th October 1879.
No. 3, dated 7th January 1880.

The opinions of Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of these forms have been considered. Several suggestions have been made, but the Governor General in Council does not wish to prescribe any fixed forms of statements for the Departmental series It will be for the several Local Governments and Administrations, or the several High Courts, to direct such additions to, or modifications of, the forms which have been adopted by the High Court at Calcutta as they may think fit. But His Excellency in Council desires that especial care may be taken to provide that the annual forms for the Civil and Criminal Justice Reports, and the registers of the several Courts leading up thereto, may contain all the information required to complete the statements appended to this Resolution which will be used for the annual Administration Reports.

4. As the changes which have been made in these statements will necessitate the alteration of local registers, the Government of India will not expect to receive the revised statements herewith circulated complete for each Province until the report for the year 1881. Thus the remainder of the year 1880 will be available for issuing and introducing the new statements; and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will take the necessary steps to provide for the alteration of the local registers so that the required statistics may be available.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the High Court, Calcutta, for information.

(True Extract.)

C. Bernard

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No.

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2ndly, the annual Administration Reports of the Local Governments:

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From Government of the Punjab No. 863 C, dated 17th September 1879.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces No. 2368—116, dated 28th May 1879.

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ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the High Court, Calcutta, for information.

(True Extract.)

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

N. W. P.—Home, Rev. & Agri. Dept. Press—No. 613—24-1-80—235

CIRCULAR ORDER

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

CIVIL.

No. 29, dated the 21st August 1879.

The Orders entered in the annexed list (marked A) are cancelled, and the forms of periodical statements entered in the list also annexed, and marked B, are prescribed for adoption in future by the Civil Courts shown against each, commencing from the returns for the third quarter of 1879.

2. On the forms themselves some instructions for observance will be found, and the following general instructions are also issued, in order to secure the correct and uniform preparation of the statements :—

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. When possible, printed forms should be used for the preparation of periodical statements. The practice of extending the printed forms by pasting sheets of paper on to them should be avoided. As many separate printed forms as may be necessary to contain the information required should be used.

2. For reports, and for explanations where these have to be separately written, foolscap paper should be used.

3. When a statement is blank it should not be submitted, a note to that effect being sufficient.

4. Where the figures given in any return differ from those given in any returns previously submitted, explanation should always be given to avoid the necessity for a reference in the matter. Much correspondence will also be rendered unnecessary, if, before submission, figures entered in the annual statements are compared with those in the Court's printed report for the previous year.

5. Officers having work in more departments than one should always note in their returns how their time was apportioned between the various departments. This is necessary to enable the Court to judge whether the work done is sufficient, and to admit of the officers' salary being correctly apportioned in the annual returns between the various departments.

6. Monthly and quarterly statements should be despatched by subordinate Courts to the District Judge on or before the 5th of the month next succeeding

the period to which they relate, and annual statements on or before the 20th day of the new year.

7. Quarterly and half-yearly statements should be submitted by District Judges to the High Court on or before the 15th of the month next succeeding the period to which they relate, and annual statements, along with the annual report on the administration of civil justice, on or before the 15th February of each year.

8. The punctual despatch of correct statements is an important duty, the neglect of which will not be overlooked by the Court in the comparative estimate of the qualities of Judicial Officers.

9. The periodical statements have now been brought into accordance with each other as far as possible; and if due attention is given during the course of the year to the collecting of materials for the annual statements, the delay, of which the Judges have had so frequently to complain, should not occur in the preparation of these returns in a correct form.

10. In the periodical returns submitted to the Court by District Judges, the returns of all subordinate Courts, including Small Cause Courts, should be incorporated, as well as those of Additional Judges. The information regarding Revenue Courts required for the annual statements will, under the orders of the Government, be supplied to District Judges by District Collectors.

11. Except where specially provided, the returns are meant to show separately the work of each Court, and not the work of each officer who may have presided during the year in the same Court. Officers' names need not therefore be given. Where a Judge of a Small Cause Court presides over more than one Court, the returns must show distinctly the work of each Court, unless the figures required are mere totals for the "class of Court."

12. A case is not said to be received or disposed of by transfer except when it is passed from one Court to another by an order. (Cases which have been left by the presiding officer to his successor in the same Court are not to be treated as transferred.) Where, through mistake or otherwise, a case has to be transferred from one file to another in the same Court, the column "Pending" must be corrected and explanation given in the next return.

13. The date of the transfer of a case by one Court is ordinarily to be taken as the date of its receipt on transfer by another; any instances of unusual delay should be noticed in the explanations. Where in the general statement compiled for any district the total of the column "Received by transfer" differs from that of the column "Disposed of by transfer" the reason should be explained, and any cases transferred from or to other provinces should be noted particularly, as the information is required in the preparation of the Court's general returns.

14. Applications under Section 223, Act X of 1877, for the transfer of decrees to other Courts for execution are not applications for execution, and, whether granted or refused, will not appear in the returns at all. If a decree be transferred for execution by a superior Court to a subordinate Court of its own motion, after an application for execution under Section 230 has been filed and execution ordered under Section 215, that application will be shown as disposed of and received by transfer. In any other case, the receiving

Court will not make any entry in its returns until it receives from the creditor an application for execution under that section. If after proceedings have been commenced in any Court on an application for execution, the creditor makes an application for transfer to a Court not subordinate and the Court complies with it under Clauses A to D, Section 223, the case pending in the transferring Court will be returned as disposed of by transfer when satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained at all on the application for execution, and as disposed of on its merits when part satisfaction has been obtained; but as directed above, it will not be noticed in the receiving Court's returns as received by transfer.

15. Apart from a few specified classes of cases entered in the non-judicial miscellaneous statement, all the returns refer to judicial work only. Care must be taken in particular to enter none but judicial work under the head "Revenue Courts" in the annual statements. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal there will ordinarily be no entries under this head, except in districts where rent suits are still tried in the Revenue Courts.

16. For the purposes of the periodical statements, suits and appeals from decrees are divided into three classes:—

I.—SUITS FOR MONEY AND MOVABLES, AND APPEALS IN THE SAME;
II.—SUITS AND APPEALS UNDER THE RENT LAW, AND
III.—TITLE AND OTHER SUITS, AND APPEALS IN THE SAME.

The details of this classification, which must be strictly adhered to throughout the returns, will be found in Annual Statement 2.

17. Suits for money, &c., are sub-divided again according as they are dealt with under the Small Cause Court procedure, or under the ordinary procedure. Where an officer has the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, the work done by him under them should be shown bracketed with that done under his ordinary powers, and a similar plan must be followed where a Small Cause Court Judge has the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

18. Under the head Miscellaneous (non-judicial) cases, information is required in the returns regarding only a few specified heads, *viz.*,—

Applications by tenants for the deposit of rent under Section 16, Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869.

Applications by distrainer for aid in making a distraint under Section 75 of the same Act.

Applications by distrainer for the sale of distrained crops under Section 78 of the same Act.

19. Separate statements being provided to show applications for the execution of decrees, these will not be included under the head "Miscellaneous (judicial)" cases, and it is intended that such other cases only as require a judicial enquiry or order should be included. Without the special orders of the High Court, no addition must be made to the following list showing the cases which are to be entered, *viz.* :—

Applications under Sections 22 and 25, Act X of 1877, to an Appellate Court to transfer a suit pending in a subordinate Court.

Applications under Sections 99, 103, 108, 558, and 560 for the restoration to the file of a suit, or appeal dismissed on default, or decreed *ex-parte*.

Claims to, and objections to the attachment of, attached property under Sections 278 and 287.

Complaints under Sections 328 and 331 by decree-holder or purchaser of resistance to possession being given, except when, in case of obstruction by a claimant in good faith, the case is under Section 331 to be registered as a suit.

Enquiries under Section 258, on application of judgment-debtor, as to payment to decree-holder.

Applications under Section 311 to be declared an insolvent.

Commissions under Section 386 for the examination of witnesses received from other Courts and executed by the Court.

Applications under Sections 401 and 592 for permission to sue or appeal as a pauper.

Applications under Section 623 for review of judgment.

Miscellaneous criminal proceedings under Section 174, Act X of 1877, and Sections 435, 171, and 174, Act X of 1872.

Cases under Section 16, Act XX of 1865 (Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act).

Cases regarding the property of intestates under Section 7, Regulation V of 1799, in which a claimant appeared.

Cases regarding redemption and foreclosure of mortgages under Regulations 1 of 1798 and XVII of 1806.

Applications under Act XIX of 1841.

Applications for certificates of guardianship of minors, or of administration of their property under Acts XL of 1858 and IX of 1861, or for the revocation of such certificates.

Applications regarding the care of lunatics' estates, and the guardianship of their persons under Act XXXV of 1858.

Applications for certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.

Applications for probates and letters of administration under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870, except contested cases, which must be transferred to the head of suits.

Cases under Parts III and IV of Act X of 1870 (Land Acquisition).

Cases under Section 59, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 (Land Registration).

20. Cases under Act XX of 1863, and under Sections 331, 332, 470, 523, 525, 529, and 539, Act X of 1877, are to be registered as suits and must be entered as such in the returns.

21. The following are classed as miscellaneous appeals :—

Appeals from orders under Section 588, Act X of 1877.

Appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases.

22. To obtain the average duration of cases, the aggregate number of days they were pending before the Court must be divided by the total number of cases.

23. When an order has been made under Section 566 or Section 568, Act X of 1877, the case is to be considered as pending before the Appellate Court, and the time occupied in making the return called for, or in taking the evidence, must be counted as time occupied in the appeal.

24. When an order of remand is made under Section 562, the case must be treated as decided by the Appellate Court, and be brought on the file of the lower Court.

25. Separate accounts must be kept of the time cases, whether suits or appeals, were pending (*a*) from institution to original or first decision ; (*b*) from date of application for review to date of finally disposing of the case, whether the review was granted or refused ; (*c*) from the date of the order of remand under Section 562, Act X of 1877, to the date of the new decision under such order. In Annual Statements Nos. 1 and 5, it will be necessary to give only

the average duration before the original or first decision of a suit or appeal. Details regarding cases in later stages will be entered in the Tabular Statements prescribed for the purpose.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

26. The subordinate Courts will submit to the District Judge monthly statements, those for the first and second months giving the figures for those months respectively, and those for the third month the figures for the whole quarter in the same forms.

27. These forms have been framed exactly according to the corresponding forms of annual statement, and it is intended that each month or quarter the total figures for the previous months or quarters of the year should be brought forward and added, so that the returns for December will give the total figures for the whole year.

28. The forms of quarterly statements to be submitted to the High Court by the District Judge differ from the above in that they contain less detail, and the necessary entries will consequently have to be compiled in the District Judge's office.

29. District Judges are expected carefully to examine the monthly statements submitted by the subordinate Courts, and to satisfy themselves that the business of these Courts is transacted with due despatch, and that cases receive personal attention in execution as well as before decree.

30. Explanations of the delay in the disposal of suits will be submitted quarterly to the District Judge by the subordinate Courts.

31. These explanations are required, in cases dealt with under Small Cause Court procedure, when a suit has been pending more than six weeks, or a decree has been more than three months under execution.

32. In the case of all other classes of suits and of miscellaneous cases and of appeals, explanations are required when the cases have been pending more than six months; but in the case of rent suits, the District Judges will make enquiry if the number, entered as pending more than three months, is unusually great.

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

33. The District Judges will review the explanations furnished by the subordinate Courts, and will append to their quarterly statements a certificate either that they have been found satisfactory, or that the needful steps have been taken in respect of those which have been found unsatisfactory.

34. Any case which appears to call for special notice will be separately brought to the notice of the High Court, and whenever a case has been pending for more than a year, the explanation of the lower Court, together with the Judge's remarks thereon, will be forwarded.

35. Explanations will be furnished by Additional Judges of cases pending before them more than one year, and these will be forwarded to the High Court by District Judges along with similar explanations regarding cases pending before themselves.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

36. District Judges will take care that the proper officers of their Courts, and of the Courts subordinate to them, collect at convenient intervals the information necessary to fill up the annual statements. Some of these will be readily

compiled from the monthly and quarterly returns. In the case of others, the Court has not insisted on the requisite information being embodied in monthly or quarterly returns, but it is essential that it should be collected from time to time so as to be available without delay at the close of the year.

37. The Court desire to impress upon District Judges and other officers concerned in the preparation of periodical statements, that, unless they are correct and framed in exact compliance with instructions, they are not merely valueless but mischievous. It is expected therefore that pains will be taken to render returns as correct as possible.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

38. District Judges will submit to the High Court along with the annual statements a report for the year to which these refer on the administration of civil justice. Tabular statements, in Forms Nos. 26 to 38 of the Appendix, will be incorporated in the report with apposite remarks as to any increase or decrease of business or the like shown in each. These tables will include the figures for all the Courts of Small Causes, the regular Civil Courts, and the Revenue Courts in each district, separate totals being given for each of these classes of Court. Much difficulty and unnecessary correspondence is caused by District Judges treating the annual reports as matters of routine, and failing to see that the entries in the tables included in them, and those in the corresponding annual statements, agree, as they must do, exactly. The failure to explain discrepancies between figures given in two successive reports, which, in the absence of special reason, ought to be identical, is also a matter which leads to much unnecessary correspondence These points must receive special attention in future.

39. The Judges do not consider it necessary to prescribe the use of any particular form of report, leaving it to the District Judges to put on record the main features in the administration of the year in the manner which may appear to them most suitable; the following matters must, however, receive notice :—

The condition of judicial buildings.

The state of the Judge's record room, which must be ascertained by careful personal enquiry and not from the mere report of the record-keeper.

The extent to which effect has been given to the rules regarding the arrangement of the records in the course of the trial, and to the rules regarding the destruction of useless records.

The condition of the Judge's library.

The mode in which effect is given to the rules relating to the employment of Civil Court Ameens.

The working of the rules under the Court Fees' Act.

The effect of recent legislation on the working of the Courts.

40. The character, qualification, and official merits of the several subordinate Judicial Officers should be made the subject of a separate report, in which the work done by, and the result of appeals from, each officer ought to be analyzed and commented upon, only as aids to forming a judgment as to their respective deserts and fitness for promotion. This is not, however, to debar District Judges from recording in their administration reports any instance of special and distinguished merit on the part of any subordinate officer which they consider deserving of special mention, and entitling the person indicated to the favorable notice of the Court or of Government.

A.

List of Orders cancelled.

C. O. No.	8,	dated	17th	February 1862	(Sudder Dewany Adawlut
,, ,,	20,	,,	27th	May 1862,	Ditto ditto.
,, ,,	2,	,,	11th	July 1862,	High Court.
,, ,,	2,	,,	13th	February 1865	
,, ,,	12,	,,	23rd	March 1866	
,, ,,	14,	,,	10th	October 1866	
,, ,,	13,	,,	23rd	June 1865.	
,, ,,	26,	,,	16th	November 1865.	
,, ,,	10a,	,,	26th	April 1864	
,, ,,	5,	,,	28th	February 1866	
,, ,,	7,	,,	7th	March 1866	
,, ,,	10,	,,	23rd	March 1866	
,, ,,	20,	,,	16th	May 1866	
,, ,,	34,	,,	11th	September 1866	
,, ,,	46,	,,	1st	December 1866	
,, ,,	26,	,,	11th	September 1867.	
,, ,,	32,	,,	28th	September 1867.	
,, ,,	4,	,,	18th	February 1870.	
,, ,,	6,	,,	9th	March 1870	
,, ,,	21,	,,	25th	November 1873	
,, ,,	21,	,,	4th	August 1870.	
,, ,,	31,	,,	4th	November 1870.	
,, ,,	32,	,,	8th	November 1870.	
C. M. ,,	7,	,,	17th	December 1870.	
C. O. ,,	4,	,,	2nd	February 1871.	
,, ,,	5,	,,	25th	February 1871	
,, ,,	16,	,,	25th	April 1872	
,, ,,	14,	,,	12th	May 1871.	
,, ,,	20	,,	13th	July 1871	
C. M. ,,	11	,,	3rd	June 1872	
,, ,,	25	,,	12th	August 1871.	
,, ,,	28	,,	12th	October 1871	
,, ,,	12	,,	15th	July 1873	
C. O. ,,	5	,,	6th	February 1872.	
C. M. ,,	3	,,	9th	February 1872	
,, ,,	9	,,	25th	April 1872	
,, ,,	12	,,	8th	April 1872	
C. M. ,,	14	,,	12th	June 1871	
,, ,,	2	,,	28th	January 1875	
,, ,,	10	,,	23rd	May 1872.	
G. L. ,,	1728	,,	25th	June 1872.	
C. O. ,,	1	,,	14th	January 1873.	
,, ,,	6	,,	15th	February 1873.	
C. M. ,,	2	,,	26th	February 1873.	
,, ,,	3	,,	28th	February 1873	
,, ,,	19	,,	29th	November 1873	
,, ,,	10	,,	31st	May 1873, para. 5, Rule VI, a form of return	
,, ,,	25	,,	30th	December 1873.	
C. M. ,,	1	,,	21th	January 1871.	
C. O. ,,	2	,,	26th	January 1874.	

C. M. No.	7,	dated	6th	March 1874.
„ „	10	„	5th	May 1874.
C. O. „	11	„	13th	June 1874.
„ „	2	„	30th	January 1875, para. 2
C. M. „	3	„	1st	February 1875.
C. O. „	4	„	20th	May 1875.
„ „	10	„	7th	September 1875.
Letter „	497	„	4th	March 1875, to the address of the Judge of Nuddea.
C. M. No.	A,	dated	12th	January 1876.
G. L. „	1	„	21st	January 1876.
„ „	4	„	17th	February 1876.
„ „	5	„	17th	December 1876.
„ „	8	„	20th	April 1877.
C. O. „	18	„	10th	September 1877, paras. 1, 2, and 3.
G. L. „	1	„	21th	January 1878.
C. O. „	4	„	16th	February 1878, para. 1.
„ „	8	„	23rd	February 1878.
„ „	9	„	23rd	February 1878.
„ „	28	„	20th	July 1878.
G. L. „	9	„	4th	December 1878.
C. O. „	1	„	7th	January 1879.
„ „	2	„	8th	January 1879.
„ „	3	„	9th	January 1879.
„ „	7	„	10th	February 1879.
„ „	8	„	17th	February 1879.
„ „	9	„	5th	March 1879.
„ „	15	„	10th	April 1879.

B.

List of forms of Periodical Statements prescribed for use by the Civil Courts.

Index numbers of forms in Appendix.	Subject of Statements.	By what Courts to be prepared and submitted	To what Courts to be submitted.	Remarks.
	Monthly and Quarterly.			
1	Original suits	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges	District Judges	In the returns for the first and second months of each quarter, monthly figures will be given. In those for the third month, figures for the whole quarter
2	Miscellaneous original cases (judicial) ...			
3	Execution of decree			
4	Miscellaneous original cases (non-judicial) ...			
5	Appeals	Subordinate Judges ...	Ditto.	
6	Miscellaneous appeals			This will be submitted only by such Subordinate Judges, if any, as may be employed to trying such appeals.
7	Small Cause Court Diary	Small Cause Court Judges.	Ditto.	

Index Numbers of Forms in Appendix.	Subject of Statements.	By what Courts to be prepared and submitted.	To what Courts to be submitted.	Remarks.
	QUARTERLY.			
29	Applications to set aside *ex-parte* judgment or judgment in default.	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges.	District Judges.	
8	Original suits	Additional Judges ...	District Judges.	
9	Execution of decrees and miscellaneous original cases.			
10	Miscellaneous cases (*non-judicial*) ...			
11	Appeals	District Judges ...	High Court.	
12	Miscellaneous appeals			
13	Commissions issued for examination of witnesses.	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, and Additional Judges.	District Judges.	
		District Judges ...	High Court.	
14	Probates and letters of administration .	District Judges ..	High Court.	
15	Pauper suits decided and stamp duty leviable	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, and Additional Judges.	District Judges.	
		District Judges ..	Collector of Districts.	
	HALF-YEARLY AND ANNUALLY.			
16	Proceedings in insolvency	Courts, if any, empowered under Section 360, Civil Procedure Code.	District Judges	The return for the first half-year will contain the figures for that period only. The second half-yearly returns will contain the figures for the whole year.
		District Judges ...	High Court ...	
	ANNUALLY (CALENDAR YEAR).			
17	Receipts and charges of Civil Courts, &c. ...	All Civil Courts ...	District Courts.	
		District Collectors ...		
		District Judges ...	High Court.	
18	Original suits, classified	All Civil Courts of original jurisdiction and District Collectors.	District Judges.	
19	Ditto, valued ...			
20, 21	Business of Civil Courts of original jurisdiction. Part I, suits . Part II, miscellaneous cases.			
		District Judges ...	High Court.	
24	Execution of decrees			
22, 23	Business of Appellate Courts. Part I, appeals from decrees. Part II, miscellaneous appeals.	Subordinate and Additional Judges and District Collectors.	District Courts.	
		District Judges ...	High Court.	
25	Employment of Jurors and Assessors ..	Additional Judges ...	District Judges.	
		District Judges ...	High Court.	
29	Applications to set aside *ex-parte* judgments or judgments in default.	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges.	District Judges.	
		District Judges .	High Court .	The return will contain the figures for the whole year.
37	Suits and appeals, class and value ..	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, and Additional Judges.	District Judges.	
39	Average duration of suits			
		District Judges .	High Court ..	Ditto of the

Index numbers of forms in Appendix	Subject of Statements.	By what Courts to be prepared and submitted.	To what Courts to be submitted	Remarks
	ANNUALLY (CALENDAR YEAR)—*continued*.			
10	Average duration of appeals . ..	Subordinate and Additional Judges	District Judges.	
		District Judges .	High Court ...	To accompany the Annual Report
11	Probates, letters of administration, and certificates	District Judges ..	High Court ...	Ditto ditto
12	Cost of local enquiries ...	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, and Additional Judges	District Judges.	
		District Judges .	High Court.	
14	Return of immovable property .	Uncovenanted Judicial Officers.	To High Court through District Judges.	Ditto ditto.
	ANNUALLY (FINANCIAL YEAR).			
42	Receipts and disbursements on account of Ameen	Moonsiffs, Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, and Additional Judges	District Judges.	
		District Judges ..	High Court	
15	Pensures sold by order of Civil Courts .	Moonsiffs, Subordinate and Additional Judges.	District Judges.	
		District Judges	High Court	
	ANNUALLY (CALENDAR YEAR).			
26	Suits instituted, disposed of and pending during two years.	District Judges ..	High Court	These tables are to be incorporated by District Judges in their Annual Reports
27	Suits, class and value			
28	Manner of disposal of suits of each class ..			
30	Execution of decrees and amount realized ..			
31	Miscellaneous cases (judicial) instituted, disposed of and pending.			
32	Ditto ditto (non-judicial) ...			
33	Appeals in regular suits . ..			
34	Appeals and ratio of appeals to decisions affirmed			
35	Appeals, number and value ..			
36	Manner of disposal of appeals of each class .			
38	Miscellaneous appeals instituted, disposed of and pending.			

No. 1. **A.**

Monthly Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Original Civil Suits in the Court of the *of*

during the 18 .

CLASS OF SUITS.	Suits remaining from last.	Instituted in	RECEIVED OTHERWISE.				Total for disposal.	DISPOSED OF											Pending at the close of	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.						REMARKS.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under Section 562, Act X of 1877.	Reviews under Section 623.	Restored under Sections 98, 103 or 371.		Transferred to other Courts.	WITHOUT TRIAL.			WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.*		Total of columns 10 to 20.		CONTESTED.			UNCONTESTED.			
									Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgement for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgement for Defendant.			Number of cases.†	Aggregate number of days occupied in trial.	Average number of days.	Number of cases.‡	Aggregate number of days occupied in trial.	Average number of days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Suits for money or movables. Under Small Cause Court Procedure																												
Suits for money or movables. Under Ordinary Procedure.																												
Suits under the Rent Law ...																												
Title and other Suits																												
Total for the past ...																												
Total for the previous ...	...						...													...								
GRAND TOTAL§ ...																												

* Note in the column of remarks the number of cases, other than those decided under Small Cause Court procedure, included in columns 19 and 20, in which (1) no appeal lay, or (2) in which the appeal lay to the High Court.

† Columns 17 to 21. ‡ Columns 10 to 16. § In column 2 the entry to be made opposite this total is the number of suits pending at the close of the previous year, and this entry will remain unaltered throughout the year to which the returns relate. Columns 8 and 22 against this total will be blank throughout the year, and will be filled up only at its close. It is not intended that any entry should be made in columns 1, 8, or 22 against the "Total for the previous——" in the preceding line.

Part II.

Detail of Pending Original Suits.

Class of Suits	Number of Suits pending				Explanations and Remarks
	More than six weeks	More than three months	More than six months	More than one year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Suits for money or movables ... Under Small Cause Court Procedure.					
Suits for money or movables ... Under Ordinary Procedure ..					
Suits under the Rent Law . .					
Title and other Suits					
TOTAL ..					

B.

Monthly Statement of Miscellaneous Cases of a judicial nature (other than applications for execution) before the Court of the of during the 18 .

Class of cases.	Cases remaining from last	Instituted in	Received otherwise.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of											Total of columns 10 to 20.	Pending at the close of	Average duration of cases in Column 21.		Remarks †
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under Section 562, Act X of 1877.	Reviews under Section 626.	Revivals under Sections 591, 593, 598.			Without Trial.			Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.	With Contest.						Aggregate number of days occupied in trial.	Average number of days.	
									Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.		For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Applications to revive a suit or appeal																								
Applications to review judgment in a suit or appeal																								
Claims to and objections to attachment of attached property ...																								
Complaints by decree-holder or purchaser of resistance to possession being given																								
Enquiries under Section 283 on application of judgment-debtor ..																								
Applications for leave to sue or appeal as a pauper																								
Cases under Section 7, Regulation V of 1799, in which a claimant appeared																								
Cases under Acts XL of 1858 and IX of 1861																								
Cases under Act XXVII of 1860 ...																								
Cases under Parts III and IV, Act X of 1870																								
Cases under Section 50, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876																								
Total for the past ...																								
Total for the previous...	..						..														...			
Grand Total* ...																								

* Against this total the entry to be made in column 2 is the number of cases pending at the close of the previous year, and this entry will remain unchanged throughout the year. No entry will be made against this total in column 8 or 22 until the close of the year to which the returns relate. No entry should be made in columns 2, 8, or 22 in the "Total for the previous" in the preceding line.

† Here enter, as may be necessary,—"The following work was done in addition to that shown in the preceding column, viz. :—

Commissions received by the Court for execution under Section 506, Act X of 1877	}	Number of witnesses examined by the Court	
Miscellaneous criminal proceedings under Section 173, Act X of 1877, and Sections 135, 471, and 473, Act X of 1872	}	Number of cases returned unexecuted	
		Number of cases disposed of	
Cases under Section 10, Act XX of 1865 (Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act		Number of cases disposed of	

Part II.

Detail of Pending Miscellaneous Cases of a judicial nature other than application for the execution of decrees.

Class of Cases	Miscellaneous cases pending				Explanations and Remarks
	More than six weeks	More than three months	More than six months	More than one year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Applications to review suit or appeal					
Applications to review judgment in a suit or appeal					
Claims to and objections to attachment of attached property					
Complaints by decree-holder or purchaser of resistance to possession being given					
Enquiries under Section 278 on application of judgment-debtor					
Applications for leave to sue or appeal as a pauper					
Cases under Section 7, Regulation V of 1793, in which a claimant appeared					
Cases under Acts XL of 1858 and XI of 1864					
Cases under Act XXVII of 1860					
Cases under Parts III and IV, Act X of 1859					
Cases under Section 50, Act VII (B C) of 1876					
Commissions for examination of witnesses executed by Court					
Miscellaneous Criminal Proceedings					
Cases under Section 16, Act XX of 1865					
Total					

Monthly statement of applications for the execution of decrees in the Court of the *of*

during the month of 18 .

Class of suits the decrees in which were under execution.	APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH.					APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.						Details of Entries in Column 9.*						Total amount realized*		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS											Remarks.
	Pending at the end of	Filed.				Transferred					Pending at the end of	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Satisfaction obtained through the Court.	Adjusted under Section 258.	Satisfaction obtained with the issue of process.	Satisfaction obtained without the issue of process.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested under Section 259, but released without imprisonment.	On which his movable property		On which his immovable property.				On which possession was given.				Note the number of entries in columns 4 and 7, where the decrees have been transferred from or to another province.
		The decree being those of the Court where execution is taken out.	The decree being those of other Courts transferred for execution.	Restored to the file from any cause.	Total.	To another Court under Section 223.	To the Collector under Section 320.	Wholly or partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently relieved under Section 276.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Section 305 or 320.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 276.	On which specific performance was enforced.	Of immovables, section 238.	Of immovables, Sections 263 and 264.	On which partition was effected, Section 265.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Suits for money or moveables ...																																
Suits under the Rent Law																																
Title and other Suits																																
Total for the past ...																																
Total for the previous ...	...				...						...																					
Grand Total† ...																																

* *N. B.*—This statement deals only with cases in which an application for execution has been made.

† Against this total the entry to be made in column 2 is the number of applications pending at the close of the previous year, and this entry will remain unchanged throughout the year to which the returns relate. In columns 4 and 12 no entry will be made against this total till the close of the year. No entry should be made in columns 5, 6, or 12 against the "Total for the previous—" in the line preceding.

Part II.

Detail of pending applications for execution of decree.

Applications for execution of decree	Number of applications pending			Explanations and Remarks
	More than three months	More than six months	More than one year	
1	2	3	4	5
In Suits for money or movables				
In Suits under the Rent Law				
In Title and other Suits ...				
Total				

No. 4. D.

Monthly Statement of certain Miscellaneous Cases of a non-judicial nature before the Court of the of *during the* 18 .

Class of Case.	Cases remaining from last	Instituted in	Received otherwise	Total for disposal	Disposed of		Pending	Remarks.
					Granted.	Refused		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Applications for the deposit of rent								
Applications for assistance to distrain								
Applications for the sale of distrained property								
Total for the p.r.t								
Total for the previous	...			...			..	
Grand Total*								

* The entry to be made against this total in column 2 is the number of cases pending at the close of the previous year, and this entry will remain unchanged throughout the year to which the returns relate. No entry will be made against this total in column 5 or 8 until the end of the year. No entry should be made in columns 2, 5 or 8, against the "Total for the previous ——" in the preceding line.

No. 5. **E.**

Monthly Statement showing the Civil Appellate Business before the Court of the during the 18

Class of suits the decisions in which were appealed against.	Appeals remaining from last month	Instituted in	Otherwise received: Received by transfer from other Courts.	Otherwise received: Returned under Act X of 1877.	Otherwise received: Remands under section 562	Otherwise received: Remands under Sections 558, 560.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Appeals summarily rejected, section 551.	Struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte: Confirmed.	Heard ex-parte: Modified.	Heard ex-parte: Reversed.	Heard ex-parte: Remanded under Section 562.	Contested: Confirmed.	Contested: Modified.	Contested: Reversed.	Contested: Remanded under Section 562.	Total of Columns 10 to 19, i. e., disposal of, omitting transfers.	Pending at the end of	Of these pending more than four months.	Average duration of Appeals in Column 20: Aggregate number of days the Appeals were pending	Average number of days pending.	Objections under Section 551, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Suits for money or movables ...																									
Suits under the Rent Law ...																									
Title and other suits																									
Total for the past ...																									
Total for the previous ...	...																								
Grand Total* ...																									

* The entry to be made against this total in column 2 is the number of appeals pending at the close of the previous year, and this entry will remain unchanged throughout the year to which the returns relate. No entry must be made again at this total in column 2 or 21 till the close of the year.

Part II.

Detail of Pending Appeals.

Class of Appeals	Number of Appeals pending				Explanations and Remarks.
	More than six weeks	More than three months.	More than six months	More than one year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
In Suits for money or movables					
In Suits under the Rent Law					
In Title and other Suits					
Total ...					

No. 6. F.

Monthly Statement showing the Miscellaneous Appeals before the Court of the *of*

during the 18 .

Class of Appeals	Remaining from last	Instituted in	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Miscellaneous Appeals summarily rejected, Section 551	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard ex-parte.				Contested				Total of columns 10 to 19, i. e., disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending	Average duration Appeals in Columns 10		Remarks.
			Received by transfer from other Courts	Registered under Section 6, Act X of 1877	On remand under Section 562.	Revived under Sections 558 and 590					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.			Aggregate number of days	Average number of days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Appeals from orders under Section 588, Act X of 1877																							
Appeals in Miscellaneous (Judicial) cases .																							
Total for past																							
Total for previous																							
Grand Total*																							

* The entry to be made against this in column 2 is the number of appeals pending at the close of the previous year, and this entry will remain unchanged throughout the year to which the returns relate. No entry must be made against it in column 3 or 21 till the close of the year. No entry should be made in columns 2, 3 or 21, against the "Total for the previous—" in the preceding line.

Part II.

Details of Pending Miscellaneous Appeals.

Class of Appeals.	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals pending			Explanations and Remarks.
	More than six weeks.	More than three months.	More than one year.	
1	2	3	4	5
Appeals from orders under Section 588, Act X of 1877				
Appeals in Miscellaneous (Judicial) cases				
Total				

No. 7. *Diary of the Court of Small Causes of* *for the month of* 18 .

Date.	How employed.	Hours of sitting.	Remarks.	Date.	How employed.	Hours of sitting.	Remarks.
1				17			
2				18			
3				19			
4				20			
5				21			
6				22			
7				23			
8				24			
9				25			
10				26			
11				27			
12				28			
13				29			
14				30			
15				31			
16							

No. 8.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT A.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

District of *quarter of 18* .

Courts.	For Disposal							Disposed of					Pending				Explanations and Remarks.
	Pending.	Instituted			Received by transfer.	Returned to be filed for any reason.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts	Without trial.	Without contest.	With contest and on reference to arbitration	Total disposals	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Total	
		Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law	Title and other suits													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total ...																	

Part II.

Detail of Pending Cases.

Courts	Suits for Money or Movables pending			Suits under the Rent Law pending			Title and other Suits pending			Explanations and Remarks
	More than six weeks	More than three months.	More than one year.	More than six weeks	More than three months	More than one year.	More than three months	More than six months	More than one year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ..										

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF DECREES AND MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES.

District of . *Quarter of 18* .

Courts.	APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF DECREE								MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES										Explanations and Remarks.
	For Disposal.				Disposed of				For Disposal.					Disposed of					
	Pending.	Instituted.	Restored to file.	Total.	By transfer.	Entirely or partially satisfied	Wholly in fractions.	Total, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Restored to file.	Total.	Transferred to another Court.	Without trial	Without contest.	With contest or by arbitration.	Total, omitting transfers.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Part II.

DETAIL OF PENDING CASES.

Courts.	Application for the Execution of Decree pending			Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases pending			Explanations and Remarks
	More than three months.	More than six months	More than one year	More than three months.	More than six months	More than one year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total ..							

No 10.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT C.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES, NON-JUDICIAL.

District of *Quarter 18* .

Court.	Instituted.			Disposed of				Pending			Explanations and Remarks.
	Applications for deposit of rent.	Applications for assistance to distrain	Applications for sale of distrained property.	Applications for deposit of rent	Application for assistance to distrain		Applications for sale of distrained property	Applications for deposit of rent	Applications for assistance to distrain.	Applications for sale of distrained property	
					Granted	Refused.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											

CIRCULAR ORDER

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

CRIMINAL.

No. 5, dated the 14th October 1879.

The Circular Orders entered in the annexed list (marked A) are cancelled, and the forms of periodical statements entered in the list also annexed, and marked B, are prescribed for adoption in future by the Criminal Courts shown against each, commencing with the returns for the fourth quarter of 1879.

2. On the forms themselves some instructions for observance will be found, and the following general instructions are also issued, in order to secure the correct and uniform preparation of the statements.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

3. When possible, printed forms should be used for the preparation of periodical statements. The practice of extending the printed forms by pasting sheets of paper on to them should be avoided. As many separate printed forms as may be necessary to contain the information required should be used.

4. For reports and explanations where these have to be separately written, foolscap paper should be used.

5. When a statement is blank, it should not be submitted, a note to that effect being sufficient.

6. Where the figures given in any return differ from those given for the same period in any returns previously submitted, explanation should always be offered to avoid the necessity for a reference in the matter. Much correspondence will also be rendered unnecessary if, before submission, figures entered in the annual statements are compared with those in the Court's printed report for the previous year.

7. Officers having work in more departments than one should always note in their returns how their time was apportioned between the various departments. This is necessary to enable the Court to judge whether the work done is sufficient, and to admit of the officer's salary being correctly apportioned in the annual returns between the various departments.

8. Monthly and quarterly statements should be despatched by Subordinate Courts to the District Magistrate on or before the 3rd of the month next succeeding the period to which they relate, and annual statements on or before the 15th day of the new year.

9. Quarterly statements should be submitted by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges to the High Court on or before the 15th of the month next succeeding the period to which they relate, and annual statements along with the annual report on the administration of criminal justice on or before the 15th February of each year.

10. The punctual despatch of correct statements is an important duty, the neglect of which will not be overlooked by the Court in the comparative estimate of the qualities of judicial officers.

11. The periodical statements have now been brought into accordance with each other as far as possible, and, if due attention is given, during the course of the year, to the collecting of materials for the annual statements, the delay of which the Judges have had so frequently to complain, should not occur in the preparation of these returns in a correct form.

12. It is not intended that any cases should be entered in the returns as received or disposed of by transfer, unless the transfer was from one district to another, or from one kind of Court to another; as, for example, from a Civil or Revenue Court under Section 436, Criminal Procedure Code. A note should always be made in the column of remarks of the number, if any, of cases and persons transferred to, or received from, places outside the jurisdiction of the High Court, as this information is required in order to the compilation of the returns for the whole province.

13. The columns headed "Referred" and "Received on reference" are meant to exhibit cases in which an enquiry or trial has been held, and the proceedings of the Court are submitted for confirmation by, or the orders of a higher tribunal; for example, cases submitted by Subordinate Magistrates under Sections 46 and 501, by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, by District Magistrates, &c., under Section 507, by Assistant Sessions Judges under Section 18, by Sessions Judges under Sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code. Mere references for trial under Section 141 are not to be entered in these columns, nor in the columns exhibiting transfers. Cases are to be entered against the Court which decided them, and not against the Court which may have received the complaint merely.

14. A case is regarded as coming on the file of the receiving Court from the date of commitment, reference, or order of transfer. As the annual returns of the District Magistrate will not now be submitted to the Court through the Sessions Judge, it is necessary, in order to avoid correspondence, that the former officer should report to the latter, as soon after the close of the year as possible, the number of persons to be entered in the district returns as committed or referred to the Court of Session.

15. Cases of the kind alluded to above, in which the proceedings of one Court are submitted for the confirmation or orders of another will, like cases committed to the Sessions, find entry in the returns of both Courts. The persons concerned will appear in the returns of the referring Courts, not as convict-

ed, but as "referred." In the returns of the Courts receiving the references they will be shewn as convicted, acquitted, &c., according to the result of the reference in each case, or as "pending," if orders have not been passed on it.

16. Annual statement No. 2 is intended to show the final results of trial, and it is therefore necessary that the Magistrates who have to prepare it should be apprized of the results of commitments to the Courts of Session. Section 302 requires Sessions Judges to forward to the District Magistrate copy of the finding in each case. The Court is further pleased to require them, also, at the close of each Sessions, to return to the Magistrate of the District concerned the calendar of accused persons submitted by him after filling up column 9, so as to show the orders of the Court of Session passed with respect to each person entered in it.

17. Apart from certain miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, the returns have reference to judicial work alone, the High Court having no supervision of police work in any shape. Appeals from orders of the District Superintendent of Police, which are heard by the Magistrate in his executive capacity, are to be excluded from the returns. So also are fines on ministerial officers for neglect of duty.

18. No person who has not appeared personally or by agent in Court is to be included in the returns; but all persons who have appeared, whether in obedience to summons, warrant or other process, or voluntarily, to answer a criminal charge, should be shown as under trial. Persons discharged from bail taken under Section 125, Act X of 1872, without appearing before a Magistrate, should not be entered in the returns.

19. In calculating the duration of cases before the Magistrate, time must be counted from the date of the apprehension of the accused or of his appearance in Court, whichever was the earlier. In the Courts of Session, the time will count from the date of the commitment of the accused.

20. District Magistrates are required to maintain a watchful and intelligent control over the proceedings of their subordinates, and to inform themselves thoroughly, from time to time, of the mode in which business is transacted by them. In particular, they are expected to secure circumspection in the issue of warrant and summons, and to see that business is transacted with due despatch.

21. Both Magistrates and Judges are required to see that the statements are prepared neatly as well as correctly, in respect of the entries made, and that they are not disfigured by slovenly or bad writing. On such cases occurring, the statements will be liable to be returned.

22. The column of remarks will contain the mention of any cases or particulars which do not appear to be fairly provided for in other columns, and will also contain brief explanations of any noticeable results appearing on the face of the returns, specially of such as, if unexplained, might lead to erroneous conclusions; in short, any comments which will tend to throw light on the figures.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

23. Subordinate Magistrates will submit monthly to the District Magistrate a statement of summary trials and a statement of pending

files; from these the District Magistrate will compile two general statements for his district, which he will forward to the High Court. Subordinate Magistrates are required to submit monthly to the District Magistrate explanations of the cause of delay in the disposal of cases pending more than one month. The District Magistrate will forward to the High Court the explanations regarding cases pending more than three months only, together with a copy of any orders which he may have passed with regard to these cases on previous monthly statements. In case the number of persons awaiting trial before any Magistrate for more than two months is unusually great, explanation should in like manner be given.

24. Subordinate Magistrates will also submit to the District Magistrate, monthly, a general statement of the business coming before their Courts. These statements for the first two months of each quarter will contain the figures for one month only; for the third month they will contain the figures for the whole quarter.

SESSIONS STATEMENTS

25. In the first week in December in each year the Sessions Judge will fix the number of Sessions to be held in the year following, and the dates on which respectively they are to begin, the number varying with the estimated or average number of trials, and not being less than six or more than ten in each year, except in outlying districts, where ordinarily the number should not be less than four.

The arrangements made are to be immediately reported to the High Court for approval, but may be carried out, unless the disapproval of the Court be communicated.

The Magistrate of each district will obtain from all the Subordinate Magistrates who exercise the power of committing to the Sessions, the particulars of all cases committed by them, and will prepare and submit to the Sessions Judge two days before the commencement of each Sessions a calendar of all such cases in form No. 2 appended to this Circular Order. This calendar will be the basis of the Sessions Judge's return to the High Court.

26. Whenever a case is committed to the Court of Sessions, the names of the witnesses will be entered on the back of the copy of the charge which has to be forwarded to that Court under Section 198 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This copy will be placed by the Sessions Judge at the beginning of the record of the trial in his Court.

27. The observations or judgment of the Magistrate in committing the prisoner will always go up in original with the record where, with the original depositions, they should be read by the Judge before the trial. Abstracts of the evidence are considered unnecessary and they are at times misleading.

28. The Magistrates will be careful to arrange their commitments with a view to the trials taking place at the earliest or next ensuing Sessions, in order to avoid the needless detention of accused persons for prolonged periods.

29. Whenever a commitment is made, intimation will be immediately given to the Court of Session, through the Magistrate of the district, by a letter in form No. 1 in the appendix to this Circular Order. It will be

necessary for the Court of Session to send any answer fixing a date for the rial; but the Judge will be guided by the information which he thus receives n estimating the time which it will be necessary to devote to the Criminal essions, and consequently at what period he will be able to take up civil usiness thereafter.

30. Prosecutors and witnesses will be bound over to appear "at the next riminal Sessions commencing on ."

31. But it will be the duty of the Magistrate, in order to prevent hardship nd unnecessary detention to such persons, so to arrange the coming on of ases before the Court of Session that such parties may not be brought from heir homes to the sudder station before they are actually required, and that hey should have written notice of the specific date on which their attendance ill be necessary, and it should be carefully explained that failure to attend ill be severely dealt with.

32. The directions herein contained for committing Magistrates are to be bserved, so far as they are applicable, by Civil Courts and other authorities ommitting persons for trial at the Sessions.

33. At each periodical Session, all persons awaiting trial shall be brought efore the Judge in open Court, and if the Government prosecutor is not repared to go to trial in any particular case, he should be required to show cause, roperly supported, why the accused should not be acquitted and released, the ccused himself being also heard in answer to such cause shown.

34. Sessions Judges are reminded that trials must not be too lightly post-oned. It cannot be too often pointed out that a further detention of an ccused person in jail for perhaps two months is in itself no trivial infliction, nd is only justified when there is apparently a good case against the prisoner, nd when the Judge is satisfied that, for the ends of justice, it is necessary to ostpone the trial.

35. After each Sessions the Judge will submit to the High Court a state-ent in form No. 3 in the appendix to this Circular Order, in which the ase of every accused person awaiting trial at the commencement of the essions, or brought before the Court during the Sessions, shall be entered.

36. Cases will be entered in the order of trial, so as to enable the Judge's lerk to place each case in the statement at the conclusion of the trial. A eparate index number will be given to each trial and to each prisoner. The eries of numbers will be separate for each Sessions.

37. Column 4 is meant to contain an abstract of the charge. Offences are o be stated as concisely as possible with the section of the Indian Penal Code r other law applicable. When a prisoner is charged with several offences and onvicted of one only, the head of charge on which he has been convicted is to e indicated by red underlining.

38. In column 8, if the accused be convicted on the charge as laid, the ntry need be only "as charged;" but if he be convicted on an amended charge, hat charge should be concisely stated, and the section of the Indian Penal Code which applies, referred to.

39. Column 9 should contain a statement whether the accused was tried with a jury or with assessors, and the verdict or opinion specifying whether such verdict or opinion was unanimous or, if not, the particulars of such difference. Where the trial was not with a jury, the opinions of the assessors should be given concisely, so as to show the view of each. Any recommendation to mercy, or other special matter contained in the verdict of the jury, or opinion of the assessors, should also be stated in this column.

40. In the column of remarks, Sessions Judges will state the ground of postponement when any trial is postponed, the period of any solitary confinement awarded to any prisoner, the fact, if it be so, that the sentence passed on any prisoner is in addition to any other sentence in a different case passed at the same Sessions or one which is to take effect on the expiration of another sentence which the prisoner may be undergoing, the opinion of the Judge regarding the verdict delivered by the jury stating whether it had his concurrence, and whether he thought that the evidence in the case warranted the particular finding with the reasons for any difference of opinion, and the grounds on which any person punishable with death has been sentenced to any punishment other than death (Section 287, Code of Criminal Procedure), the reasons which have prompted a specially light, or specially severe, sentence in any particular case, and generally any matter necessary to enable the High Court to exercise the power of revision vested in it by the 22nd Chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code.

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

41. With the figures submitted by their subordinates, District Magistrates will compile a general statement for the whole district and submit it to the High Court.

42. Sessions Judges will also submit quarterly to the High Court a statement showing the result of commitments to the Court of Session and of appeals and applications for revision made to them.

43. The Additional Sessions Judge, if any, will furnish a similar return for his own Court to the Sessions Judge, who will exhibit the figures separately in his return.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

44. District Magistrates will, in future, submit their annual statements direct to the High Court and not through the Sessions Judge.

45. Sessions Judges will submit separately to the High Court the returns relating to the Court of Session. These returns will exhibit separately the figures pertaining to each District Magistracy within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge.

46. District Magistrates will take care that the proper officers of their own Court and of the Courts subordinate to them collect at convenient intervals the information necessary to fill up the annual statements. Some of these will be readily compiled from the monthly and quarterly returns. In the case of others, the Court has not insisted on the requisite information being embodied in monthly or quarterly returns; but it is essential that it should be collected from time to time so as to be available without delay at the close of the year.

47. To secure the accurate preparation of statements 2, 4, and 5, the Court is pleased to prescribe the forms of Register marked 28, 29, and 30, in the appendix for adoption in the Courts of all Magistrates: Register 28 will also, so far as applicable, be adopted by Courts of Session. It is intended that the entries to be made in it should be made at once, on the conclusion of each trial, by the officer in attendance at the Bench. The entries in Register 29 may be also made then, or, with those in 30, they may be written up from time to time as found convenient.

48. The Court desire to impress upon District Magistrates and other officers concerned in the preparation of periodical statements, that, unless they are correct and framed in exact accordance with instructions, they are not merely valueless but mischievous. It is expected, therefore, that pains will be taken to render returns as correct as possible.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

49. Sessions Judges and District Magistrates will submit to the High Court, along with the annual statements, a report for the year to which those refer, on the administration of criminal justice. The forms numbered 18 to 27 in the appendix to this Circular Order, will be incorporated in their reports by Sessions Judges, and those numbered 16 to 27 by District Magistrates in their reports. Much difficulty has been hitherto caused by the neglect of Sessions Judges to secure a correspondence between the figures given in the tables in the body of their reports and those contained in the annual statements submitted by them. Those officers and District Magistrates are expected in future to see that no such discrepancies occur.

50. The Judges do not consider it necessary to prescribe the use of any particular forms of report. These will contain such remarks as suggest themselves on a consideration of the figures entered in the statements. Any great variation between the results exhibited for the year under report and for the previous year should receive notice and be explained, if possible.

51. Amongst other matters, the following must be noticed in the reports:—

The condition of the record-room, which must be ascertained by careful personal enquiry and not from the mere report of the record-keeper.

The extent to which effect has been given to the rules regarding the arrangement of the records in the course of the trial and to the rules regarding the destruction of useless records.

The working of the rules under the Court Fees' Act.

The effect of recent legislation on the working of the Criminal Courts.

Reports are not now required on the character, qualification, and official merits of the several Subordinate Magisterial Officers. This is not, however, to debar District Magistrates or Sessions Judges from recording in their administration reports any instance of special and distinguished merit on the part of any officer which they consider deserving of special mention and entitling the person indicated to the favorable notice of the Court or of Government.

A.

List of Orders cancelled.

C. M.	No.	7,	dated	11th	March 1863.
C. O.	„	11,	„	22nd	April 1863.
„	„	17,	„	9th	September 1864.
„	„	18,	„	15th	September 1864.
„	„	10,	„	2nd	July 1864.
„	„	5,	„	12th	July 1867.
„	„	13,	„	14th	December 1867.
„	„	3,	„	16th	April 1868.
„	„	4,	„	6th	May 1868.
„	„	6,	„	9th	September 1868.
„	„	8,	„	27th	November 1868.
„	„	9,	„	15th	December 1868.
C. M.	„	2,	„	19th	December 1868.
„	„	3,	„	21st	December 1868.
C. O.	„	1,	„	22nd	January 1869.
„	„	2,	„	9th	March 1869.
„	„	5,	„	15th	June 1869.
C. M.	„	1,	„	27th	January 1870.
C. O.	„	3,	„	27th	January 1870.
„	„	4,	„	31st	January 1870.
„	„	5,	„	18th	February 1870.
„	„	7,	„	11th	March 1870.
„	„	10,	„	12th	July 1870.
„	„	11,	„	4th	August 1870.
„	„	12,	„	4th	August 1870.
„	„	3,	„	2nd	February 1871.
„	„	4,	„	2nd	February 1871.
„	„	5,	„	19th	April 1871.
„	„	8,	„	27th	July 1871.
C. M.	„	1,	„	8th	January 1873.
„	„	2,	„	28th	February 1873.
C. O.	„	7,	„	10th	April 1873.
„	„	8,	„	19th	May 1873.
C. M.	„	3,	„	26th	May 1873.
„	„	4,	„	7th	June 1873.
„	„	5,	„	19th	June 1873.
C. O.	„	11,	„	10th	September 1873.
C. M.	„	1,	„	19th	February 1874.
„	„	3,	„	3rd	June 1874.
C. O.	„	4,	„	23rd	July 1874.
„	„	3,	„	3rd	June 1875.
C. M.	„	A,	„	15th	January 1876.
G. L.	„	1,	„	9th	March 1876.
„	„	2,	„	25th	March 1876.
„	„	3,	„	22nd	May 1876.
„	„	4,	„	21st	August 1876.
„	„	5,	„	19th	December 1876.
C. O.	„	6,	„	20th	December 1876.
G. L.	„	2,	„	12th	January 1877.
C. O.	„	4,	„	17th	August 1877.
„	„	5,	„	22nd	August 1877.
G. L.	„	1,	„	7th	January 1878.
C. O.	„	3,	„	23rd	March 1878.

C. O. No.	5, dated	30th	March 1878.
G. L. „	2, „	8th	April 1878.
C. O. „	1, „	8th	January 1879.
„ „	2, „	21st	April 1879.
G. L. „	1, „	14th	May 1879.
C. O. „	1, „	7th	January 1879.

B.

List of forms of Periodical Statements prescribed for use by the Criminal Courts.

Index numbers of forms in Appendix.	Subject of Statements.	By what Courts to be prepared and submitted.	To what Courts to be submitted.	Remarks.
1	Notice of commitment	Committing Officers .	Sessions Judge through the District Magistrate.	
2	Calendar of accused persons for trial before the Court of Session	District Magistrates...	Sessions Judge.	
3	Statement of accused persons tried or brought before the Court of Session.	Sessions Judges ...	High Court.	
	MONTHLY.			
4	State of the files in the Courts of the Magistrates.	Subordinate Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	
5	Statement of persons tried summarily ...	District Magistrates...	High Court.	
	MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY.			
6	Statement of persons tried and of cases disposed of in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates.	Subordinate Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	
	QUARTERLY.			
7	Business statement for Magistrates' Courts ..	District Magistrates...	High Court	
8	Business statement for Courts of Sessions ...	Additional Sessions Judges Sessions Judges .	Sessions Judges. High Court.	
	ANNUAL.			
9	List of Judicial Divisions, &c.	Additional Sessions Judges. Sessions Judges . . District Magistrates .	Sessions Judges. High Court.	
10	Statement of offences reported and persons convicted, &c.	Subordinate Magistrates. District Magistrates...	District Magistrates. High Court.	
11	Statement of miscellaneous cases under Act X of 1872.			
12	Statement showing the result of trials before the Criminal Courts.	Subordinate Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	
13	Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the Courts of Original Jurisdiction.	Additional Sessions Judges.	Sessions Judges.	
14	Statement showing the result of appeals and applications for revision in criminal cases.	Sessions Judges ... District Magistrates...	High Court.	
15	Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts.			

ANNUAL—*continued.*

Index numbers of forms in Appendix.	Subject of Statement.	By what Courts to be prepared and submitted.	To what Courts to be submitted.	Remarks.
16	Statement showing number of offences reported, complaints rejected, cases struck off as false and cases returned as true.	District Magistrates...	High Court.	Statements 16 to 18 to be *incorporate* District Magi in their Annu ports, and Statements, 18 to 27, by Sessions Judges in their reports.
17	Comparative table of cases brought to trial and of persons convicted or discharged and convicted, and the percentage convicted.			
18	Comparative table showing number of cases brought to trial, disposed of and pending.	District Magistrates... Sessions Judges ...	High Court.	
19	Table showing number of persons under trial in Magistrates' and Sessions Courts, and the result of trials.			
20	Comparative table showing number of witnesses examined and discharged without examination and the amount paid as expenses.	Subordinate Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	
21	Table showing detention of witnesses ...	District Magistrates .. Sessions Judges ...	High Court.	
22	Comparative table showing amount of fines imposed and the amount realized and paid away by way of compensation.			
23	Comparative table showing number of appeals (cases) preferred, disposed of and pending.			
24	Table showing the result of appeals ...			
25	Comparative table showing number of applications (cases) for revision, preferred, disposed of and pending.	District Magistrates... Sessions Judges ...	High Court.	
26	Statement showing result of applications for revision.			
27	Comparative table showing receipts and charges of Criminal Courts and results.			

No. 1,

Form of Letter to be sent by Committing Officers, through the Magistrate of the District, to the Judge.

FROM

MAGISTRATE OF

To

THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF

SIR,

I beg to report that I have this day committed, to take his trial before the Court of Sessions, the person named in the margin on the charge specified below.

I have, &c.,

A. B.,

Magistrate (as the case may be).

Charges.

(should follow.)

No. 2.

(Form of District Magistrate's Calendar.)

Calendar of accused persons for trial before the Court of Session.

Sessions of 18 .

Number of case.	Committing Officer.	Number and name of accused.	Charges and section, Indian Penal Code.	Date of offence.	Date of apprehension or appearance to summons.	Date of commitment.	In jail or on bail.	Finding and sentence or other order of the Court of Session as regards each prisoner.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

No. 3.

SESSIONS STATEMENT (TO BE SUBMITTED AFTER EACH SESSIONS).

Calendar of accused persons tried or brought before the Court of Session of the district of at the jail delivery held in the month of 18 .

Serial number.	Name of each accused person.	Age or supposed age.	Offences—nature of.	Date of				Verdict of Jury or opinion of Assessors.	Sentence passed.	Remarks.
				Offence.	Apprehension.	Commitment.	Sentence.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NO. 4

MONTHLY STATEMENT B

State of the Files in the Courts of the Magistrates in the District of *at the close of*

DESIGNATION AND TOWNS OF MAGISTRATES OR BENCHES	PENDING		DETAILS OF COLUMN 3 I NUMBER OF PERSONS					ON THE PERSONS ENTERED IN COLUMNS 5 TO 8 UNDER TRIAL					REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CASES PENDING OR TIME OF PENDENCY
	Cases	Persons	Criminal lunatics	Offers				Over 6 months.	Over 1 months	Over 2 months	Over 1 month	Not exceeding 1 month	
				In custody	On bail	Owning allegiance	Otherwise						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Names of the accused. (Where more than one, the first only need be named, but the number of persons should be specified).	Offence charged (by section of the Penal Code, &c.)	Alteration of charge, if any, by Magistrate.	Convicted or acquitted.	Sentence, if convicted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Date of decision.	Name of Magistrate or designation of Bench.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

MONTHLY STATEMENT A

PART I

Showing the number of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, and of cases brought to trial, disposed of, and pending in the Court of *during the month of* 18

(Vide instructions on Annual Statement I)

Designation and Powers of Magistrates or Benches	Number of persons							Number of cases				
	Under trial during the month	Bail escaped, transferred	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted		Committed or referred	Remaining under trial	Brought to trial during the month	Disposed of during the month	Pending at the close of the month	Number of working days employed in the Criminal Department	Remarks
				On regular trial	On summary trial							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

PART II.

Statement of persons concerned in cases decided under the miscellaneous provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the month of 18 .

(Vide instructions on Annual Statement 3).

Designation and Powers of Magistrates or Benches	Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI section 209	Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XVI	Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XVIII	Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII, Security for good behaviour	Proceedings against local nuisances Chapter XXXIX	Possession, Chapter XL	Maintenance, Chapter XLI	Remarks
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Cases	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

PART I

Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, and of cases brought to trial, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of Magistrates in the District of in the quarter of 18 .

(Vide instructions on Annual Statement I.)

Designation and powers of Magistrates or Benches *	Number of persons							Number of cases			Number of working days employed in the Criminal Department	Remarks †
	Under trial during the quarter	Died, escaped, transferred	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred	Remaining under trial	Brought to trial	Disposed of	Pending		
				On regular trial	On summary trial							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total												

* Enter the names of, and powers exercised by, all stipendiary Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates who have acted singly should be entered together, their cases being exhibited in one line. Benches of Magistrates, however composed, should be exhibited separately.

† The certificate required by circular order No. 10, dated 3rd September 1874, should accompany.

ANNUAL STATEMENT 8—(CIVIL).

Proceedings in Insolvency under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of *during the year 189* .

PART II.—Showing the number of estates in the hands of Receivers and the progress made in winding up.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF INSOLVENTS' ESTATES IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS				AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR					AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND OTHERWISE.				REMARKS.
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Placed in charge of a Receiver during the year.	Number of estates in regard to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Pending at the close of the year	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of previous year	Admitted.	Disallowed.	Satisfied.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Amount of realized assets in the hands of Receivers at the close of the previous year.	Gross amount realized during the year.	Total amount of disbursements.	Amount remaining in the hands of Receivers at the close of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
urts other than Chief Courts t Districts specially empowered														
ief Courts of Districts ...														
perior Courts ...														

No. 6 / 4364

FROM

F. C. DAUKES, Esq.,
Under Secretary to the Government

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Home, Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Judicial.

SIMLA, the 2 April 1881.

SIR,

IN continuation of Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution Nos. 3—91 to 102, dated 27th January 1880, prescribing revised judicial statements to be appended to the Annual Administration Reports, I am directed to request that a foot-note may be added to Statement No. 1, showing separately the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Coorg.

I have the honour to be,

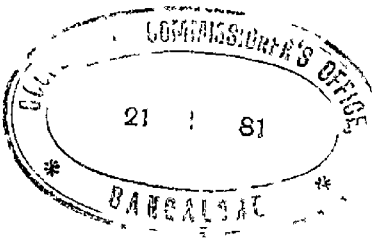
SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. Daukes.

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

S. D'S.—Home, Rev. & Agri. Dept. Press—No. 187—21-3-81—210.



From

A of A Dept

No. E

Dt 3-4-81

Rec'd 21-4-81

H.P.H. No. 2/11-102 Dt 27 /

Requisition & Postmaster

called to Statement

of the annual Jail

Reports, showing separ

the No. of European & Eura

Hotels Attached & requisi

in Form -

Attended to

Dt 14/11/81

No. 13
1579

FROM

A MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg.

Home Department
Judicial.

Simla, the 19th November 1881.

SIR,

WITH regard to the Resolution of this Department Nos. 3—91-102, dated the 27th January 1880, prescribing revised forms of judicial statements to be appended to the Annual Administration Reports, I am directed to request that ——————————————

1881

From Home Dept

No 13/1579

Dy 19-11-81

Res. 3/91-102 Dy 27.1.

"

Referring to above re
information on the
cifles which it is pr
to follow in Coorg
filling up Col.: No
of Jud.l Sl.: re
the Admn Report

No 1475 dy Bangalore 14
D 292 to Jud Comm

Jud. State
recd
Copy
Con
Ord
Wo
Lond

14/12

2/11

Endorse copy with a space as above

Mysr
9/12/81

Endorsed

1882

SN 4

R. 1611
9/

To The Secy to the Govt: of
India Home Deptt:
Calcutta

Dated Darjeeling the 11th January 1882
Deptt

No
—
188—8

Sir

In reply to Mr Dawkes' letter No 13/1579 dated 19th November 1881, I am directed to report that the revised forms of Judicial Statements were brought into use in the annual admn report of Coorg for 1880-81 & the following Statement as furnished by the Judl Commr, of the principles which were followed in filling up Co. 16 of the Jud Statl.

1 Under the head "Total receipts of the Courts," the following items were included.

1 Stamps
2 Magisterial Fines
3 Unclaimed or intestate property.
4 Miscellaneous fines
5 Stamp duty
6 Stamp penalty

Under the head "total charges of the Courts," the following were included.—

1 The pay of the Judges
2 — do — of Establishment
3 — Contingent charges.

Neither the fees from processes nor the expenditure on account of the process Serving Establishment are shewn.—

3 Where the same officer performs Civil Criminal and Revenue functions the charges may be apportioned respectively to the three heads: and where he performs only Judicial & Revenue half may be charged to Judicial Criminal.

4 The receipts however should not be apportioned, but should be shown separately under their appropriate heads. Civil or Criminal.— The 1st Asst Comr does not perform any civil duties half his Salary & Establishment should therefore

therefore be charged to Judicial 5.
Criminal—
5. Revenue Cases and
the receipts thereof are not
shewn in the return.

I have &c

1882

To:

The Secty, Hon
Departm
Cal

Dy 11th January

Despo

No. 1610
97

In reply to letter
15
1579 dy 4 Nov 81,
the principles fo
in filling up Colu
16 & 17 of the Jud. S
I. —

No. 1532-62.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Judicial),—under date Simla, the [illegible] October 1882.

Read again—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 3669, dated the 15th October 1881, soliciting sanction to certain proposals in connection with the method of estimating the receipts and charges of the Civil and Criminal Courts of that Province to be entered in columns 16 and 17 of Judicial Statement No. I, prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 91, dated the 20th January 1880.

Home Department Circular Nos. 13—1513-1521, dated the 19th November 1881, on the subject.

Read also the following replies to the Circular of 19th November 1881.

From Government of Madras, No. 292, dated 14th April 1882.

" " Bombay, No. 8155, dated 13th December 1881.

" " Bengal, No. 806J., dated 17th February 1882, and No. 2533J. dated 24th July 1882.

" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 68, dated 1st February 1882, and No. 520, dated 24th June 1882.

" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 4490-245, dated 13th December 1881.

" Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 731-27M., dated 20th March 1882.

" ditto Coorg, No. 1610-97, dated 11th January 1882.

" ditto Assam, No. 570, dated 21th April 1882.

" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 53, dated 2nd February 1882.

RESOLUTION.

In the Circular dated the 19th November 1881, quoted in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations (except the Punjab) were requested to furnish the Government of India with information showing the principles which should be followed in filling up columns 16 and 17 of Judicial Statement No. I, *i.e.*,—

(1) what items should be considered to form the total receipts and total charges of the courts; and

(2) how the total receipts and charges should be distributed under the heads of "Civil," "Criminal" and "Revenue."

2. The replies now received show that there is a great diversity of practice in the several Provinces in filling up columns 16 and 17 of Judicial Statement No. I, and that it would not be possible, without much additional labour and expense in some instances, to secure any degree of uniformity or accuracy in the matter. The Governor General in Council has, accordingly, come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to insist on the receipts and charges being shown separately under the heads of Civil, Criminal and Revenue. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council it will be sufficient, for the purposes for which the statistics are required by the Government of India, if, in filling up the columns, the judicial receipts and charges are shown, as a whole, just as they appear in the treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are specially obtained and included in column 17.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

[signature]

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 695 H. D.—19-10-82.—210.

1882

From

The Home Depa

No. 24
1552-62

Dy. 20 October 1882
28 " "

Letter no 1610 d 11.1.82
97

States that it is unnec
shew in Cols 16 & 17 of
Judicial Statement
the receipts & charg
separately under th
heads of Civil, Cri
& Revenue.

Copy to Jud. Comr and
Comr Coorg.

105/380 of 4-11-82

Copy & extn for inform
to Jud Comr with reference to his no
31 of Dec. 1881). —

File No. 8 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Advance of Pay

Grant of ---on transfer.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—2158&P—(M-245)—21 6 34—30,000

Table of contents. File 8 of O.R.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No.1075, dated the 9th March 1881, directing advance of one month being granted to officials transferred from one place to another.

No 075

Govt. of India

Dept: of Finance & Com.ce

Accounts & Finance

Resolution.

Fort William the 9th March 1881

The G. G. in C. has sanctioned that any Officer who is not lower in rank than the Municipal Secretary in the Calcutta Commission, be granted to any Officer under orders of transfer an advance not exceeding one month's pay, but not exceeding the amount prescribed in the Civil Leave Rules for such advances should be realized when the Officer's next pay certificate, or accounts for the salary of the Officer in charge of the Establishment

[illegible]

No 652 G. S

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, [illegible]

[illegible]

Copy [illegible]

Secretary

Simla, the 4th April 1881

[illegible]

No 1075

Govt. of India

Dept. of Finance & Com.ce

Accounts & Finance

Resolution

Fort William the 9th March 1831

The Rt. Hon.ble G.l C. has sanctioned every Officer who is not lower in rank than the principal Civil Officer in the Establishment concerned, to grant to any Officer under orders of transfer an advance not exceeding one months pay, and not exceeding the amount of Establishment which he is likely to incur by reason of his transfer. Such an advance should be noted upon the Officer's last pay certificate, & recovered from the Salary of the Officer in equal instalments.

pr order
[illegible]

[illegible]

No 652 G. S

Copy forwarded to the President in Council
for information.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cogn. Dept
Secretariat
Ina the 4th April 1831

The Accountant to Govt. of India

COURT DEPT. 187

From

Dated
Received
Registered

No.

File No. 9 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-2

Subject.

Agriculture

Relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency(s.n.1)

Inclusion in the periodical report of an account regarding action taken towards determining the agricultural requirements of each district(s.n.2)

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green)
MTP—215S& P—(M-245)—21-6 34—30,000

Table of contents. File 9 of O.R.

Letter No.6/172, dated the 6th March 1879 from the Government of India, Home Department to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg forwarding a copy of certain papers concerning the measures which are to be taken for the relief of ryots in parts of the Deccan and requesting that Governor General in Council be informed whether Chief Commissioner considers it would be expedient in Mysore to invest the courts of various grades with summary jurisdiction.(s.n 1).
Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department circular No.75 G dated the 2nd October 1883 asking for a report showing how far the Agricultural Departments have been able to take action in determining the agricultural requirements of each district.(s.2)

No. 672

From

C. BERNARD, Esq., C. S. I.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg

Home Dept.
Judicial.

Fort William, the 3 March 1879.

Sir,

I am directed to forward copy of the papers marginally noted, concerning the measures which are to be taken for the relief of ryots in parts of the Deccan, and to request that the Governor General in Council may be informed whether you consider that it would be expedient in Mysore and Coorg to invest the courts of various grades with a summary jurisdiction, and when they possess such a jurisdiction, whether it should be extended; and if so, within what limits and subject to what restrictions as to the subject-matter of the suits.

Despatches from the Secretary of State Nos. 4 and 63 of the 26th December 1878.
Letter to the Government of Bombay No. 222, dated the 26th February 1879. With Enclosure

2. The subject is one on which it would be desirable to obtain the opinions, not only of some of the ablest European judicial and revenue officers, but of intelligent Natives, official and non-official.

3. The Governor General in Council would also wish to be informed whether in your opinion there are any districts, or parts of districts, in Mysore and Coorg in which the plan of an assessment of the land revenue varying with the season to which reference is made in the 16th paragraph of my letter of the 26th ultimo, to the Government of Bombay, might be adopted with advantage.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. Bernard

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

P.S. Copy of a suggestive article recently published in a vernacular newspaper of Northern India touching the further utilization of the panchayet system is appended for information.

C A S—Home Dept. Press—No. 250—6-3-79—150.

1879. 0.697

From
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

To
Ch. Comr. of Mysore & Coorg.

Dated 6th March 1879.
Rec'd 2d May 1879.

Ref. Enclos: No. 3 separate copies of Do.
3 — Letter to Bombay
3 — Letter.

No. 6 / 12 / 2.

Forwards copy of certain papers concerning the measures which to be taken for the relief of, in parts of the Deccan, & requests the G. of I. in C. may be informed w Ch. Comr. considers it would be expedi in Mysore & Coorg to invest the com of various grades with a summ jurisdiction; & what they possess a jurisdiction, whether it should extended; & if so, within what & subject to what restrictions as to subject matter of the suits: and whether in Ch. Comr's opinion th are any districts, or parts of distric in Mysore & Coorg, in which the of and assessts of the land revo varying with the season might be adopted with advantage

No. 63 (Legislative), dated India Office, London, the 26th December 1878.

From—Her Majesty's SECRETARY OF STATE for India.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL India in Council.

WITH reference to my telegraphic message* cited on margin, I forward, for the consideration of Your Excellency Council, copy of a despatch† which I have addressed to the Government of Bombay relative to a Bill which has been introduced into the Bombay Council for the relief indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay.

* *From Secretary of State, to Viceroy, 3rd December 1878.*
"Your Bombay Indebted Agriculturists Relief Bill. Await my despatch."

† No. 4, dated 26th December 1878.

2. I observe from the Proceedings of Your Lordship's Legislative Council of the 20th of June last that Mr. Cockerell obtained leave on that day to introduce a Bill for the same purpose; but I am not aware that any such Bill has been drafted and introduced.

3. In my despatch to the Government of Bombay I have expressed at length certain views which have presented themselves to my mind on a consideration of the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Deccan riots, and I am desirous that Your Excellency in Council should consider these remarks in connection with further legislation on this important subject.

No. 4 (Legislative), dated India Office, London, the 26th December 1878.

From—Her Majesty's SECRETARY OF STATE for India.

To—His Excellency the Honourable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch from Your Excellency in Council dated the 30th September last, No. 11, transmitting for my information copy of a "Bill for the Relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay", which has been introduced into your Legislative Council.

2. On the 16th November I despatched to Your Excellency the following telegraphic message:

"Delay proceeding with Indebted Agriculturists Bill. Despatch follows."

3. I now proceed to state the reasons which induce me to doubt whether the provisions in the measure before me are at all adequate for grappling with the evils which have been so prominently brought to light in the report of the Deccan Riots Commission.

4. When that report arrived in this country in May 1876 Lord Salisbury was so deeply impressed with the distressing picture therein given of the agricultural population in the Deccan, that he awaited with great anxiety some communication from the Government of India as to the steps intended to be taken. But none such having arrived after an interval of nearly a year and-a-half, His Lordship appointed a Select Committee of his Council to consider the report.

5. The Committee began to sit in November 1877, held several meetings, and examined some experienced witnesses well acquainted with the Bombay Presidency; but before they had terminated their inquiries, a despatch was received from Your Excellency in Council in February of the present year enclosing the draft of a Bill for

the relief of Indebted Agriculturists in the Presidency of Bombay, and which you desired to have introduced into the Council of the Supreme Government.

6. That Bill contained three main principles:

(1.) That the Courts should be obliged to enter into the merits of every money claim, whether secured by bond or not, and should only award such sums, whether for principal or interest, as they deemed just, and should in no case give compound interest or a larger amount of interest than the principal sum.

(2.) That the principle of the Insolvent Act, as prevailing in the Presidency town, should be applied to the Deccan agriculturists.

(3.) That land should not be sold in execution for debt, unless specially pledged in a bond duly registered.

Lord Salisbury, although not fully satisfied with all the principles contained in this measure, thought the occasion for attempting remedial legislation to be so urgent that he sanctioned by telegram the introduction of the Bill, being quite willing that the experimental legislation contemplated in the Council of the Governor General should be attempted. I also am of the same opinion.

7. Leave was accordingly given for the introduction of the Bill into the Council of the Governor General on the 28th June last, but, for reasons which have not been transmitted to me, the Government of India preferred, instead of one comprehensive Act, that your Government should pass a law dealing with some minor points relating to interest and to ancestral debts. The Bill which I have now before me is the result of the action of the Supreme Government.

8. I can well understand the difficulties which have deterred the Government of India from dealing with this subject as a whole, and which have induced them to leave minor points to be disposed of by the Local Government; but if the evils sought to be remedied are capable of being eradicated by legislation, I am clearly of opinion that they should not be dealt with piece-meal.

9. The very able report of the Commission and the mass of valuable information contained in the appendices enable us, I think, to draw the conclusion that some of the great causes which lie at the bottom of the poverty of the Deccan are wholly beyond the reach of the legislator, and are inherent in the national character and in the customs which have prevailed for countless generations. The Deccan ryots, like the general mass of the cultivating classes in other parts of India, are entirely without capital, and are driven on the first bad harvest into the hands of the money-lender, not only for the means to till their fields, but for food to keep themselves and their cattle alive till the crops of the next season are matured. This fact has created the system of borrowing at high interest which prevails so largely amongst the agricultural population, and has made the existence of a money-lender in a Hindu village as essential as that of a ploughman.

10. The normal condition of a Hindu cultivator is much aggravated by local circumstances in parts of the Deccan. The soil is sterile, the climate is precarious, a good crop being in some parts obtained only once in three years, the fall of rain is scanty, the peasantry, though a sturdy and ordinarily a law-abiding people, are described as "utterly uneducated, and with a narrow range of intelligence". It is obvious that the causes mentioned in this and the

preceding paragraph are not to be easily modified by any legislative act.

11. The districts in which the riots took place came into British possession in 1819, and at that period and for 20 years afterwards divers causes, such as the ravages of Holkar's army and the dreadful famine which followed his campaign—a famine which was repeated two or three times during the first 20 years of the century—the subsequent heavy fall of prices, and the consequently oppressive weight of the old Mahratta rate of assessment which was at first continued by the Government of the day, all these had produced an amount of proverty and ruin which the settlement officer writing in 1838 found it impossible to describe.

12. The Government of that day, however, made strenuous efforts to better this state of things. They reduced the assessment from an average rate of 13½ annas to 7 annas, they gave the cultivators for the first time fixity of tenure, and they abolished extra cesses.

13. A Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated 30th August 1875, describes the satisfactory results of this new settlement of the land: "In 1838 more than 50 per cent. of arable land was waste; in 1871 only 1 per cent. Population increased, during the term of the settlement, 39½ per cent.; agricultural cattle 19 per cent.; ploughs 22½ per cent.; carts 270 per cent.; and wells 40 per cent. Government land was unsaleable in 1838; during the last five years of the settlement examination of the registration records showed that it fetched from 10 to 52 times its assessment Thirty years ago there were no made roads, and communication was costly and difficult; the taluka is now traversed by the railway and by serveral excellent roads, and the increase in the number of carts indicates the extent to which the people avail themselves of the new facilities of communication with markets."

14. Satisfactory as this picture of progress is (and similar ones may be produced from all parts of India), there is undeniable evidence in the report before me that the very improvements introduced under our rule, such as fixity of tenure and lowering of the assessments, have been the principal causes of the great destitution which the Commissioners found to exist.

15. The saleable value of the land greatly increased the credit of the ryot, and encouraged beyond measure the national habit of borrowing, which I have before observed on. High prices led to extended cultivation, to more expensive modes of living, to larger outlay on the great stimulant to Hindu expenditure, marriage ceremonies. Recourse to the money-lender became then more frequent than before, and the class of money lenders competing for custom increased in most undue proportions. The first fall in prices, and the first bad harvests, both of which had occurred in these districts, found the cultivators as poor as ever, but encumbered with an additional mass of debt. Still no one would advocate as an amendment of the law that we should abolish fixity of tenure, or increase the assessment on the land.

16. Up to this point, then, I can see no opening on which the legislator can enter with effect. In all civilized societies there is a

vast amount of suffering and destitution, very lamentable to contemplate, but which it is wholly out of the powers of the State by any direct action to eradicate. All that Government can do is to take care that its own institutions shall not aggravate the misery which so often follows the spontaneous action of the population.

17. This last observation brings me to the consideration of the Bill now before me. Your Government has distinctly perceived that the courts of justice we have instituted, and the law they administer, operate most harshly, and frequently with great injustice, on debtors, who form the great bulk of the population. Here, therefore, is an opportunity for the beneficial interference of Government. Both the Bills which I have alluded to above have been framed with the view of mitigating the law, and of extending the powers of Judges to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.

18. I may say at once, after full consideration, that the Bill introduced into Your Excellency's Council appears to me to be so dependent upon the character of the Judge, and so likely to be defeated by agreements between helpless debtors and wily creditors, that I cannot suppose it will lead to any substantial results.

19. The question then remains as to what shall be done, for it is clear that some alteration in the existing law is imperatively called for. A fitting measure can only be properly prepared in India. For the consideration of the two Governments I proceed to notice the most salient points which have presented themselves to me on this head in the report and appendices of the Commissioners and the lines of improvement which have suggested themselves. And I shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Government of India, with the desire that they shall immediately apply themselves to the subject in a comprehensive manner.

20. Under Native Government, it seems no assistance was ordinarily afforded by the State to a creditor for the recovery of his debts. No court of justice was open to him, and he was left to his own devices to extort what was due, Government winking at very forcible measures that were occasionally employed. The result was not so bad as might have been expected. It speaks well for the national character that contracts were rarely repudiated. And the Commissioners observe that in these proceedings "honesty was the best policy for the ryot, and caution was a necessity to the money lender".

21. On the establishment of our rule, however, courts of justice were established everywhere.

22. It is abundantly manifest to me, on the evidence collected by the Commissioners, that no evil has been so loudly, and I must say so justly, complained of by the people as the action of the courts. The extreme severity of the law on debtors has been pointed out by the report.

23. The Judges are only the instruments for enforcing the law as it is, and no blame is imputable to them. But the extracts from the statements of the Judges themselves, cited by Mr. Colvin, demonstrate completely that, irrespective of the hardness of the law, they are incapable of administering justice between debtor and creditor.

24. One Judge says—"the subordinate Judges in this district are much overworked, and really have not time to investigate cases properly and to weigh the evidence"; another says—"our subordinate

Judges are too hard-worked to allow, even if they were i
do so, of their going into the history of such cases. The court which was inclined to go into the old history of a case would have nothing but the sowkar's books to go upon if he produced them".

25. Another Judge enumerates the frauds prepetrated by the money lenders, and states that they are practised with impunity. When "the deluded kumbi * * * is dragged into court he is unable to answer the claims, or if he states a defence he is not in a position to prove it".

26. The Commission also assign another reason for our courts being mere instruments in the hands of the money lenders, namely, their great distance from the home of the debtor. A money lender may easily instruct a pleader to take out process against a debtor in a court 40 or 50 miles distant at little cost to himself, but it is ruin for a cultivator, dependent on his daily labour, to absent himself for days together from his field, even if he has a valid defence.

27. Here then it is quite clear we have evils produced by the legislature itself, and which it is within the competence of Government to extirpate.

28. I am extremely unwilling at any time, but especially now, to suggest any increase to the cost of administration ; but if it is made manifest that our courts of justice are inefficient in these special cases, and that our Judges admit they have not time to inquire into the real facts by a thorough investigation, I would suggest that although an addition to the cost of administration is very much to be deprecated, it is imperative to remedy the defects here pointed out. A re-distribution of expenditure might be made, and I observe that it is stated in the Commissioners' report that 88 subordinate courts bring in a revenue of Rs. 16,89,744, and that the expenditure, including salaries of Judges, is only Rupees 6,90,717.

29. Evils such as have been depicted above, arising out of the costliness and inaccessibility of courts of justice, though of a much slighter character, existed in England also, and the remedy suggested was the establishment of Small Cause Courts. This innovation, after having been opposed sturdily for many years, was finally adopted, and has proved so eminently successful that nearly every year witnesses some extension of their powers. In India also the institution has been partially adopted. But it is from France that the most important evidence can be obtained as to the value of local courts. The agricultural population there is more akin than the English to that of India, inasmuch as French landed property is in the hands of innumerable petty owners, who cultivate with their own hands.

30. In that country small causes up to 100 francs are tried in every village before the Juge de Paix. The proceedings are summary, written pleadings are prohibited, and his decision is final on all sums not exceeding 50 francs. In the belief that a more detailed account of the proceedings of these courts than is to be found in the Code Civil might be useful to the authorities in India, Sir Frederic Goldsmid was requested to obtain some information on his late official visit to Paris, and I herewith transmit to Your Excellency the note he has furnished. It will be observed that the early meeting of the parties before the Judge in order to produce an amicable settlement of the suit, which is so strongly insisted upon by Mr. Bentham, is spoken of by the French authorities in the highest terms.

31. I cannot doubt that the existence of courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up to a limited amount, and possibly with the exclusion of professional pleaders, placed in localities within reach of the suitor's home, would tend to remove many of the evils which have been brought to notice.

32. I am quite aware of the difficulties which intervene to prevent the entrusting of large summary powers to Subordinate Judges, and that no portion of a Judge's functions requires more experience and self-control than the exercise of that large discretion over contracts which the High Court inculcates as belonging to Indian Judges under the law. For this reason it is obvious that the summary jurisdiction to be attributed to Subordinate Judges should only extend to a very limited amount.

33. But I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all civil Judges in the Deccan with great benefit, and the limit to be fixed would of course vary with the rank of the Judge. If the District Judge could devote one day in the week to the disposal of small causes up to, say, Rs. 500, as was the practice formerly of the Supreme Court at Bombay, he would, in my opinion, confer infinite benefit on the community; he would afford an example to the courts below him of the manner in which such jurisdiction should be exercised; and he would personally derive the benefit which experience in this country proves to result from a Judge of Appeal being occasionally employed in trying original causes.

34. How far these suggestions can be made applicable to the portions of India to which the investigations of the Deccan Riots Commission have extended, I leave it for the Supreme Government, in communication with Your Excellency in Council, to decide; but I am desirous that no time should be lost, and that a comprehensive measure should be at once proceeded with, founded on the principles which I have indicated, and on those which Lord Salisbury had previously sanctioned.

No. 1.

NOTE.

Des Justices de Paix en France.

Paris, le 18 Décembre 1877.

Les justices de paix ont été instituées en France par la loi de 16-24 Août 1790.

re are 20 "arron-ssements," which rm so many "can-ns" of juges de paix Paris. The average pulation is about ,000.—F. J. G.

Il y a un juge de paix par canton, il est assisté d'un greffier et il lui est adjoint deux suppléants depuis la loi du 29 Ventôse, an IX. A Paris, il y a autant de juges de paix que d'arrondissements, quelques grandes villes de France en ont également plusieurs.

age superficies mark-at 300.

Nul ne peut être juge de paix s'il n'est Français et âgé de trente ans au moins (Art 209 de la constitution de l'an III.). Il est nommé comme tous les fonctionnaires publics, ainsi que les suppléants et le greffier, par Décret du Chef de l'Etat, et prête serment au tribunal de première instance. Aucun d'eux n'est immovible.

Les juges de paix jouissent d'un traitement qui varie de 1,800 à 5,000, les fonctions des suppléants sont gratuites; aussi ces derniers sont il choisis parmi les officiers ministériels (notaires, avoués, maires, &c.). Quant aux greffiers, ils jouissent d'un traitement fixe de 600 fr. à 2,400 fr. et touchent, en outre, des droits d'expédition pour les actes de leur ministère.

Les juges de paix ont une triple mission :—

1°. En *matière penale*, ils connaissent des contraventions de simple police (Code d'Instruction Criminelle, art. 137 et suivant) et prononcent des peines variant de 1 à 19 francs d'amende et de un à cinq jours de prison (C. P., art. 461 et suivant). Ces jugements sont susceptibles d'appel lors qu'ils infligent une pénalité supérieure à cinq francs d'amende ; l'appel est porté devant le tribunal correctionnel (Code d'Inst^{on} Cr^{lle}, art. 172 et suivants).

2°. En *matière civile*, ils statuent,—

En dernier ressort, sur toutes actions personelles ou mobilières jusqu'à la valeur de 100 francs.

A charge d'appel devant le tribunal civil, sur toutes demandes, contestations, &c., excédant cette somme selon les distinctions de la loi du 29 Mai 1838, modifée le 2 Mai 1855.

3°. En *matière de conciliation*, ils doivent s'efforcer de mettre d'accord les parties en cause, de façon à prévenir le procès par un arrangement aimable dont ils dressent procès-verbal.

Cette démarche est le préliminaire obligatoire de tout procès entre parties capables de transiger et hors le cas d'urgence ; toute demande en matière commerciale est reputée urgente, et dispensée, par suite, du préliminaire de conciliation. (Code de Procédure Civil, Art. 49.)

N. B.—The appointment of juge de paix, I am told, is held pending the pleasure of the governing authorities, and is in no way limited to a certain number of years.

F. J. GOLDSMID.

No. 2.

Hotel de Louvre, Paris.

24th December 1877.

My dear Sir Erskine Perry,

The authorities tell me they cannot give me a fair average of a rural canton, as they vary so considerably in extent, and a large extent may sometimes have but a small population ; but a highly instructive and useful volume called "Statistique de la France",* of which the first volume has been lent me, shows that this country has a superficies of 52,857,675 hectares, and that there were in 1872 no less than 2,857 "justices de paix" for a population of 36,102,921. This book published by Guillaumin 14, Rue Richelieu, in 1875 might, doubtless, be procured at Hachette's or Baillière's, in London. In the meanwhile, I make an extract to the point :—

* Par Maurice Block.

"Le traitment des juges de paix, réglé par la loi du 21 Juin 1845, "et por l'ordonnance du 2 Novembre 1846, est le même que celui des "juges de tribunaux de première instance, dans les villes où siégent "ces tribunaux ; dans les autres localités, il est ainsi réglé par l'ordon-"nance du 2 Novembre 1846, et par trois décrets, du 23 Août 1858, "du 22 Septembre 1862, et du 12 Novembre 1868 ; 3,000 fr. dans les "cantons composant les arrondissements de St. Denis et de Sceaux ; "3,000 fr. dans les villes de 39,000 âmes et au-dessus (Roubaix, Tour-"earing) ; 2,700 fr. dans les villes de 20,000 âmes et au-dessus (Arles, "Cette, Elbeuf, Le Creusot, et Mezières, chef-lieu de département) ; "2,400 fr. dans les chief-lieux d'arrondissement où ne siége pas de

"tribunal de première instance, et qui ont mois de 20,000 âmes "(Argelès, Bonnac, Commercy, la Palisse, la Tour-du-Pin, Manléon, "le Puget Théssiers, et Poligny, &c., &c."), *i. e.*, briefly, 2,100 francs for a minimum population of 3,000; 1,800 francs where less than 3,000. It appears, moreover, that 2,051 "juges de paix" belong to the last class, and 248 to the penultimate. Paris "juges de paix" (there are 20) have 3,000 francs, besides an office allowance of 1,500 francs=9,500 (380*l.*).

As regards the average size of a rural canton, I take the letter "A" in the Directory of Departments, &c., and strike an average of cantons coming under that letter,* I then find the average of hectares in 11 Departments (specified in margin). The result is that there are about 30 cantons in 1,560,000 acres (634,458 hectares). Each "juge de paix" would then have an extent of 52,000 acres.

	Cantons.		Cantons.
* Ain ... having	36	Ardennes ... having	31
Aisne ... „	37	Ariége ... „	20
Allier ... „	28	Aube ... „	26
Alpes Hautes „	21	Aude ... „	31
Alpes Basses „	30	Aveyron ... „	42
Ardèche ... „	31		

On again looking over Block's Book of Statistics I find 91 Departments with—

363 arrondissements.

2,850 cantons.

37,386 communes.

38,067,094 population in 1872 (an average of 13,346 to the canton).

36,472,031 do. in 1866.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

F. J. Goldsmid.

P. S.—I make the hectare = 2½ acres, less ⅛th of a rood. The "Annuaire" of the "Bureau des Longitudes" makes it 247,114,316 acres.

As regards "conciliation", it is considered here to work admirably. They have endless arguments in its favour; but their higher Judges have not the power of using it as ours in England (which my informant seemed to lament). It is the special privilege of the "juges de paix".

No. 118, dated Fort William, the 28th January 1879.

Endorsed by the Legislative Department.

Transferred, for disposal, to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

D. N. M., R. D'R. & N. C. D.—Home Dept. Press—No. 211—7-2-79—156

No. 222.

FROM

C. BERNARD, Esq., C. S. I.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY.

Home Dept.
Judicial.

FORT WILLIAM, the 26th February 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed to communicate for the information and guidance of His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, the following observations and instructions on the subject of the despatch No. 4, under date the 26th December last, addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay regarding the measures to be taken for the relief of the ryots in the Deccan with reference to the facts stated and the opinions expressed in the report of the Deccan Riots Commission.

2. The report in question was reviewed at length in your letter of the 6th April 1877, No. 2202, in which the subject was dealt with under three heads, namely—

(1) the nature and causes of the riots themselves;

(2) the defects in the revenue administration which may have contributed to cause the riots, and the remedies advisable; and

(3) the effect of the civil law and civil courts on the Deccan peasantry, and the measures advisable for altering the law or reforming the courts.

Under the first head the Bombay Government shewed that the riots were confined to an arid tract of the central Deccan comprising parts of the four Districts of Poona, Sattara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. There was comparatively little serious crime or violence. The hostility of the ryots towards their creditors, the money-lenders, lay at the bottom of the disturbances. This feeling had been increasing in strength for some time. The peasantry are poor owing to the sterility of the soil and the extreme variableness of the seasons. They habitually contract debts beyond their means; most of them are said to be "steeped in debt". Since 1836 the ryots have been able to give a lien on their lands to their creditors, who consequently gained more and more power over the ryots. From 1850 to 1866 there was a period of great good fortune for the Deccan ryots. Railways and roads were made through the country; other public works were constructed; money was spent largely; and the cycle of prosperous years culminated in the era of the American war, when Deccan cotton fetched three to six times its usual price, and the market price of other

agricultural products rose enormously. But after the close of the American war a great fall of prices took place. During the period of plenty the ryots had, many of them, paid off their debts; but they had contracted costly habits of life; and these habits they could not (or did not) suddenly discard. Thus, the peasantry soon became involved in debt again. The money-lenders, most of whom belonged to an alien race whose home was in Rajputana, had little sympathy for the peasants. Civil courts had been multiplied, and their procedure had been rendered prompt. Creditors took their debtors into court, obtained decrees, sold up the ryots' land, and reduced the ryots to the position of serfs. Hatred towards the money-lenders became more bitter, discontent with the procedure of the courts was engendered, and in March 1875 the popular feeling found expression in attacks and outrages on village bankers. One feature of these outrages was that the account books and bonds found in the money-lenders' possession were destroyed by the rioters.

3. On the second head, the Bombay Government, differing from the opinion of two members of the Commission, considered that the recent revision of the land revenue assessment in the Deccan, the principles on which that revision was conducted, and the results of that revision, had no share in causing the riots of 1875, or in causing the depressed condition of the peasantry. The Bombay Government shewed that before 1875 they had, in consequence of the great fall of prices, made considerable reductions in the land revenue demand recently imposed on parts of the four districts where the riots occurred; and they had laid down restrictions on future increases of the land revenue assessment. The Bombay Government saw no sufficient reason for acting on the Commission's recommendation that large increases of the land revenue should be made leviable gradually, instead of being carried out *per saltum* in one year as at present. And they did not see their way either to the Government usefully taking the place of the village banker and lending money to the ryots, or to any arrangement for altering the land revenue year by year according to the variations of the season. The Bombay Government concluded their review of this part of the subject by stating that the state of the ryots of the Deccan was most unsatisfactory; that one-third of the ryots were hopelessly involved and were little better than serfs, practically at the mercy of the bankers; and that ruin, if not arrested, would soon overtake the great body of the ryots.

4. Under the third head, namely, the action of the civil law and of the civil courts, the Bombay Government grouped the difficulties of the ryot in three classes. Before a ryot was taken into court by his creditor he was at a disadvantage by reason of his poverty, his ignorance, his extravagance, the load of ancestral debt which weighed upon him, the usurious interest charged, and the fraud occasionally practised by the money-lender, and also by reason of the shortness of the term of limitation which entailed the frequent renewal of bonds at usurious interest. When a ryot was taken into court by his creditor, he was at a disadvantage by reason of fraud practised by court subordinates in collusion with the creditor, whereby a summons was often returned as served when the ryot knew nothing whatever about the suit or summons; by reason of the *ex parte* decrees which followed upon such fraudulent returns to summonses; by reason of the distance of the courts, the long duration of contested suits, and the inability of the judge to help the ryot to put his case properly; and by reason of the high cost of litigation. After a decree has been passed against a ryot he is under great difficulties, because he is liable

to be imprisoned for debt; because his property of *all* kinds was (but is not now under the new Code of Civil Procedure) liable to forced sale; because his ancestral lands are liable to a forced sale conducted under circumstances which (until the new Procedure Code was passed) were generally very disadvantageous to the ryot. For the purpose of relieving the ryot from some of these difficulties the Governor in Council, proceeding on the recommendations contained in the report or Minutes of the Commission, proposed—

(a) that all bonds between ryots and money-lenders should be executed by notaries public;

(b) that the ryot should be entitled to receive from his banker a yearly statement of his account;

(c) that receipts for a ryot's payments should always be entered on the bonds;

(d) that ryots should have pass-books, wherein their dealings with their bankers should be entered;

(e) that the period of limitation for money bonds should be altered from three to twelve years;

(f) that civil judges should go more frequently on circuit;

(g) that the number of judges should be increased;

(h) that the High Court should instruct the subordinate courts to act up to the law which binds judges to weigh equitably the incidents to a disputed contract before it decrees full performance;

(i) that the High Court should take steps to keep the miscellaneous costs of litigation as low as possible;

(j) that Government should be enabled to advance money to insolvent ryots whose holdings were put up to auction by the civil courts, and should gradually recover the money through an agency for the management of such holdings.

The Governor in Council felt unable to support the recommendations of the Commission to the effect that—

(k) imprisonment for debt should be abolished;

(l) sales of land in execution of money decrees should be abolished.

5. With this letter from the Bombay Government was forwarded a Minute by the Honourable Mr. Rogers, a Member of that Government, who advocated the abolition of imprisonment for debt, on the ground that the power to apply for execution against the person is seldom used by creditors, save as a means of extorting fresh and more usurious bonds from creditors.

6. Owing to the famine and other causes the recommendations made by the Commission and by the Local Government were not formally dealt with by the Government of India during the year 1877; but in the Code of Civil Procedure passed early in that year, before the receipt of your letter of the 6th April, but after the report of the Commission had reached the Government of India, certain provisions were introduced, the effect of which was to afford greater protection to the ryot as regards the sale of his land under decrees of court.

7. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple having in the meantime succeeded to the office of Governor, the Bombay Government took up the question again in their letter of 19th January 1878, No. 308. In this letter the Bombay Government stated that, although the evils

on which the Commission had reported were less actively felt, still there was every reason to apprehend that they would sooner or later break out again. The Governor in Council admitted that the new Code of Civil Procedure (Act X. of 1877) had improved the condition of the ryot; for his necessaries were now protected from sale; his lands, instead of being subjected to forced sale, might be placed under the management of revenue officers for the mutual advantage of his creditor and himself; he might protect himself from arrest by showing himself to be insolvent; and if his total debts did not exceed Rs. 200, he might, after his insolvency had been proved, be absolved by the court from all further liability. Nevertheless the Bombay Government held that some of the roots of the mischief on which the Commission had reported, remained untouched. The Governor in Council proposed early legislation on five separate matters, and forwarded a draft Bill to provide—

(1) that in money suits against ryots the court should be compelled to go behind the bond, into the facts and incidents of the transactions which led up to the bond;

(2) that in suits against ryots compound interest should not be decreed by the courts, and that simple interest in excess of the principal of a debt should not be allowed;

(3) that a ryot should not be bound to pay more than the principal of, and certain limited interest on, ancestral debts;

(4) that a ryot should be entitled at any time to claim the benefit of the insolvency law, without waiting (as the present law compels him to do) until he is arrested in execution of a decree; and

(5) that a ryot's lands should not be sold in execution of a money decree unless they have been specifically pledged to the decree-holder by a registered bond.

8. The Bombay Government subsequently, in their letter of the 4th of the following month, adverting to the possibility that the Local Government might not be legally competent to legislate on such a matter, recommended that the necessary legislation should take place in the Council of the Governor General.

9. The representations of the Bombay Government, of which the above is a summary, as well as the report of the Commission, received the most careful consideration from the Governor General in Council, and on the 1st July 1878 the Government of India, in a letter from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 404, stated the conclusions at which they had arrived. Fully recognizing the great importance of the matter, and accepting the view taken by the Government of Bombay that a special remedy should be provided for the evils now weighing upon the ryots of the five districts embraced in the report of the Commission, the Government of India reviewed the five recommendations submitted by the Government of Bombay. Taking these recommendations in the order given above, the Government of India pointed out that Bombay Regulation V. of 1827, as well as decisions of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, certainly authorise, if they do not absolutely require, the courts to demand satisfactory proof that the consideration set out in a bond has really been received by the defendants. And the Governor General in Council doubted the expediency of further legislation in that

direction. In regard to the award of usurious interest, it was observed that the old Hindu law called *Dámdupat* still obtains in the Deccan, and that under its provisions the creditor cannot, among Hindus, recover as interest a sum more than equal to the principal of a debt; but that, if the existing law on the subject was insufficient, the Bombay Legislature were competent to deal with the matter. In regard to the 3rd point, attention was invited to Act VII. of 1866 of the Bombay Council, whereby the liability of a Hindu for his ancestor's debts is restricted. At the same time it was said that if the provisions of that law did not give sufficient protection to ryots, the local Council would be competent to amend their own law on the matter. On the other points, namely, (4) a provision, empowering a ryot to claim the benefit of the Insolvent Court, and (5) a provision, exempting a ryot's land from sale save under a registered bond pledging the land in security for the debt, and requiring all bonds relating to land to be registered, a Bill was prepared for submission to the Governor General's Council, and a draft of that Bill was forwarded to the Bombay Government for their opinion.

10. The Government of Bombay in their letter of the 5th September 1878, No. 4579, accepted, subject to certain suggested modifications, the Bill which the Government of India proposed to introduce into the Council of the Governor General in regard to points (4) and (5) described above. The Government of Bombay considered that the existing law and rulings of the High Court did not in practice suffice to protect the ryot from usurious compound interest, or from being unduly saddled with ancestral debts, and they remarked that the law, as it now exists on this point, applies only to particular classes of the community. His Excellency in Council expressed his readiness at once to act on the suggestion of the Government of India that a Bill to amend the law on the subject of points (2) and (3) above-mentioned should be laid before the local Legislature.

11. The Bombay Government again urged strongly that fresh legislation was needed to *require*, not merely to *enable*, the courts to go behind the bonds on which bankers sue ryots. They stated that at present it was not the practice of the civil courts of Bombay to require satisfactory proof that the consideration named in a bond had been actually received. They represented that any legislation in behalf of the Deccan ryots which did not fulfil this requirement would be a half measure, and must, therefore, be unsatisfactory. Further, the Local Government advised that the proposed legislation should provide for the establishment of local notaries public, as suggested by the Commission; and requested that power might be taken for extending the special legislation to other parts of the Bombay Presidency outside the four districts to which the enquiries of the Commission were mainly directed.

12. The Government of India, in replying to the foregoing representation in their letter of the 27th November 1878, adhered to the view that it was not expedient to legislate on point (1), in order to enable, or to require, courts to go behind the bond. The Governor General in Council held that the existing law enabled courts to do this, whenever the defendant contested the *bonâ fides* of a bond, and could support his objection. Any further legislation in that direction would practically be transferring to the plaintiff in suits for money due on a bond the burden of proof, which according to the Evidence Act lies upon the defendant. The Government of India were not prepared to assent to special legislation for the purpose of shifting the normal incidence of proof, as between the indebted agriculturist of the Deccan and those to whom his debts

are due. The proposal to extend the insolvency clause of the Bill beyond Rs. 200 in the case of ancestral debts seemed to the Government of India unnecessary. As the Indian Registration Act provided sufficiently for the registration of deeds to which agriculturists were parties, and as the number of registration offices could be increased at the discretion of the Local Government, it was deemed undesirable to create a second system of registration offices, under notaries public, side by side with the registration offices under Act III. of 1877.

13. Shortly after this letter was sent to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India received a telegram from the Secretary of State desiring that the Bills referred to should not be proceeded with pending the receipt of a despatch from Her Majesty's Government. With that despatch, which bears date the 26th December last, the Government of India have been furnished with a copy of the despatch bearing the same date, No. 4, addressed to the Government of Bombay, in which the subject is fully reviewed, and the conclusions are stated, at which the Secretary of State has arrived as to the objects that should be aimed at in the proposed legislation. It should be noted here that when this despatch was written, the Secretary of State was not in possession of the letters addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay under date the 1st July and the 27th November 1878. In regard to the procedure which is to be adopted, the Secretary of State has decided that the evils which it is sought to remedy, so far as they may be capable of being eradicated by legislation, should not be dealt with piecemeal, but should be provided for in a single comprehensive enactment. It follows, therefore, that the whole of the legislation must be comprised in one Bill to be passed in the Council of the Governor General. One of the conclusions which Lord Cranbrook draws from the Report of the Commission is that—

> some of the great causes which lie at the bottom of the poverty of the Deccan are wholly beyond the reach of the legislator, and are inherent in the national character and in the customs which have prevailed for countless generations.

The grounds of this conclusion are stated in the following paragraphs:

> (9.) The Deccan ryots, like the general mass of the cultivating classes in other parts of India, are entirely without capital, and are driven on the first bad harvest into the hands of the money-lender, not only for the means to till their fields, but for food to keep themselves and their cattle alive till the crops of the next season are matured. This fact has created the system of borrowing at high interest which prevails so largely amongst the agricultural population, and has made the existence of a money-lender in a Hindu village as essential as that of a ploughman.
>
> (10.) The *normal condition of a Hindu cultivator is much aggravated by local* circumstances in parts of the Deccan. The soil is sterile, the climate is precarious, a good crop being in some parts obtained only once in three years, the fall of rain is scanty, the peasantry, though a sturdy and ordinarily a law-abiding people, are described as 'utterly uneducated, and with a narrow range of intelligence'. It is obvious that the causes mentioned in this and the preceding paragraph are not to be easily modified by any legislative Act.
>
> (11.) The districts in which the riots took place came into British possession in 1819, and at that period and for 20 years afterwards divers causes, such as the ravages of Holkar's Army and the dreadful famine which followed his campaign, a famine which was repeated two or three times during the first 20 years of the century, the subsequent heavy fall of prices, and the consequently oppressive weight of the old Mahratta rate of assessment which was at first continued by the Government of the day, all these had produced an amount of poverty and ruin which the settlement officer writing in 1838 found it impossible to describe.

(12.) The Government of that day, however, made strenuous efforts to better this state of things. They reduced the assessment from an average rate of 13½ annas to 7 annas, they gave the cultivators for the first time fixity of tenure, and they abolished extra cesses.

(13.) A Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated 30th August 1875, describes the satisfactory results of this new settlement of the land. 'In 1838 more than 50 per cent. of arable land was waste; in 1871 only one per cent. Population increased, during the term of the settlement, 39½ per cent.; agricultural cattle 19 per cent.; ploughs 22½ per cent.; carts 270 per cent; and wells 40 per cent. Government land was unsaleable in 1838; during the last five years of the settlement examination of the registration records showed that it fetched from 10 to 52 times its assessment. Thirty years ago there were no made roads, and communication was costly and difficult; the taluka is now traversed by the railway and by several excellent roads, and the increase in the number of carts indicates the extent to which the people avail themselves of the new facilities of communication with markets.'

(14.) Satisfactory as this picture of progress is (and similar ones may be produced from all parts of India), there is undeniable evidence in the report before me that the very improvements introduced under our rule, such as fixity of tenure and lowering of the assessments, have been the principal causes of the great destitution which the Commissioners found to exist.

(15.) The saleable value of the land greatly increased the credit of the ryot, and encouraged beyond measure the national habit of borrowing, which I have before observed on. High prices led to extended cultivation, to more expensive modes of living, to larger outlay on the great stimulant to Hindu expenditure, marriage ceremonies. Recourse to the money-lender became then more frequent than before, and the class of money-lenders competing for custom increased in most undue proportions. The first fall in prices, and the first bad harvests, both of which had occurred in these districts, found the cultivators as poor as ever, but encumbered with an additional mass of debt. Still no one would advocate, as an amendment of the law, that we should abolish fixity of tenure, or increase the assessment on the land.

(16.) Up to this point, then, I can see no opening on which the legislator can enter with effect. In all civilized societies there is a vast amount of suffering and destitution, very lamentable to contemplate, but which it is wholly out of the power of the State by any direct action to eradicate. All that Government can do is to take care that its own institutions shall not aggravate the misery which so often follows the spontaneous action of the population.

The Secretary of State then proceeds to state his opinion as to the nature of the remedies that should be applied. His conclusion is that these remedies mainly consist in the adoption of measures for mitigating the harshness with which the courts of justice and the law operate on the debtors who form the great bulk of the population. He remarks that the civil judges are so few, and their courts are so distant from the homes of the ryots, that they are incapable of administering justice between debtor and creditor. And while reluctant to suggest, especially at the present time, any increase of the cost of administration, he deems it imperative that these defects should be remedied, either by a re-distribution or by an increase of expenditure. He remarks that the status of the agricultural population of India is much akin to that of France, and he suggests that it might be possible to establish in the rural districts of India, and of the Deccan especially, tribunals similar to those of the *juge de paix* in France and in Switzerland. In each of the rural *departments* of France there is a *juge de paix* on a salary of £72 a year and upwards, with an average jurisdiction over 80 square miles and of 13,300 souls. His decision is final up to a limit variously stated at £2 and £4 sterling. In all cases, which are not urgent or do not involve questions of mercantile law, he is bound to confront the parties together, and to attempt to secure an amicable settlement between them, before he brings the case on his file for formal trial. Lord Cranbrook suggests that "the existence of courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up

to a limited amount, and possibly with the exclusion of professional pleaders, placed within reach of the suitor's home, would tend to remove many of the evils which have been brought to notice". He admits that the circumstances of Indian society require that only a very limited summary jurisdiction should be given to subordinate judges, more especially in the exercise of discretion as to the enforcement of the terms of written contracts. But he suggests that "summary jurisdiction without appeal might experimentally be conferred on all civil judges in the Deccan with great benefit", and he adds that "the limit to be fixed would of course vary with the rank of the judge". His decision is that a comprehensive Bill for relieving the Deccan agriculturists should be framed, as soon as possible, on the principles set forth in the despatch, and also on those which Lord Salisbury had previously sanctioned.

14. The Governor General in Council has very carefully considered the observations and instructions contained in the Secretary of State's despatch. The suggestion that the number of courts of justice in the interior should be increased, and that all judges should be invested with a final jurisdiction in petty cases, points to a very considerable change in the procedure of our civil courts. The propriety of limiting the right of appeal in petty civil cases has been discussed in India for many years past. At present the decisions of Courts of Small Causes are practically final up to a limit of Rs. 500, in what are known as cases of the Small Cause Court type. In Madras the decision of a village headman is final in suits for personal property up to Rs. 10, and if the parties consent he can determine similar suits up Rs. 100 in value, with or without the assistance of a panchayet (local jury). The regulations under which these village courts exist, set out that powers were given to village courts, among other reasons, in order "to diminish the expense of litigation in petty suits, and to promote the speedy adjustment of such suits without subjecting people to the inconvenience attending a long absence from their homes". The returns of 1877 show 44,163 suits decided by village headmen out of a total of 196,313 suits decided by all courts in the Presidency. The District Munsifs in the Madras Presidency are invested under a local Act (No. IV. of 1863) with a final jurisdiction "in suits of a nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes when the debt damage or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of fifty Rupees". It has been on occasions held by authorities conversant with Indian life that the people greatly value the privilege of appeal. Very recently in Bengal, when a scheme for improving the courts in the interior of the country was, after long discussion, submitted to the home authorities, it was decided that final appellate jurisdiction could be only given to benches of two Judges (one European and one Native) up to a limit of Rs. 200 in value. And it was held that the majority of suitors would not be satisfied with any final appellate jurisdiction short of the High Court in suits of higher value, until the new appellate benches to be established in the interior gained for themselves the confidence of the people.

15. It is desirable that these facts and these considerations should be kept in view in framing a scheme for remodelling the system of judicature in the districts to which the correspondence reviewed in this letter has reference; but the Governor General in Council readily admits that the circumstances which have occurred are such as to justify the experimental legislation which has been sketched out in the despatch of the Secretary of State. It will be for the Government of Bombay to consider how far it will be expedient to give jurisdiction in petty suits to the headmen of villages, to what

extent and at what cost to the Provincial revenues the existing judicatories require to be increased, and how far a summary jurisdiction, not open to appeal, should be conferred on each grade of judicatory. The Bill will deal not only with the civil courts but with the other points for which it was intended to provide in the Bill which the Honourable Mr. Cockerell obtained leave to introduce into the Council of the Governor General in June last, and in the Bill which was to have been passed in the Council of the Governor of Bombay under the authority conveyed in the letters from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce of the 1st July and 26th November 1878. In order that no avoidable delay may occur in carrying out this measure, the Governor General in Council has resolved to entrust the duty of preparing the draft of a Bill for the purpose of giving effect to it, to the Honourable T. C. Hope, C. S. I., who will be instructed to perform this duty in communication with the Government of Bombay and with the Home, Revenue, and Legislative Departments of the Government of India. Each Department will be instructed promptly to furnish Mr. Hope with all papers he may require, and with such assistance as may be necessary for preparing a Bill for submission to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. Mr. Hope will visit Bombay to consult with His Excellency the Governor in Council on the details of the Bill, as soon as he is prepared to do so.

16. There is one point, however which, although it may possibly not involve legislation, appears to the Governor General in Council to demand further consideration from the Bombay Government, viz., the possibility of adapting the assessment of the land revenue to the variations in the season. This question is discussed in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Government letter of the 6th April 1877. The Governor General in Council fully agrees in the view that, in ordinary cases and where the land revenue is moderate, it would not be good, either for the ryots or for the public treasury, that the land revenue demand should fluctuate. But the system, which is best for districts enjoying an ordinarily regular rain-fall, may not be the best for the arid tract of the Central Deccan, where (it is said that) a good rain-fall comes only once in three years. In view of the very great fall of prices, and the vicissitudes of season in the Deccan during the last few years, it would be desirable that the present Government of Bombay should consider whether the recent (1873-75) revisions of the revenue have given sufficient relief from an assessment, which was based, in part, on an unduly high estimate of the normal value of field produce in the Deccan. And, further, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to consider whether in these four districts, or in parts of them, it would not be wise to have a varying scale of revenue demand to be applied in unfavourable seasons, whereby the normal assessment might be reduced by a certain percentage over an entire district, or division of a district, in the event of a failure of rain or other cause of serious damage to the crops.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

C. A. S.—Home Dep't. Press—No. 202—7-3-79—150

No. 977, dated Allahabad, the 8th November 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

IN reply to your letter No. 1958, dated 22nd October last, I am directed to forward herewith a full translation of the article on the revival of village panchaits which appeared in the *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 27th September last.

THE REVIVAL OF VILLAGE PANCHAITS.

[Translation of an article from *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab* dated the 27th September 1878.]

Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., Editor of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, has published a leader in his paper of the 7th September, page 290, refuting the arguments of a Native of Punjab for the revival of the village panchait. The Syed says that the panchait is an oppressive institution of the dark ages, quite unsuited to the present state of civilization, science and art. He is unquestionably an educated and enlightened gentleman, but his love of Western civilization has produced in him a strong dislike for everything Native, whether it be Native ideas, associations, arts or manufactures. He seems to forget that the very same Western enlightenment which has so much influenced him is advocating the revival of such useful institutions. As his eloquence has reached to the Legislative Council and secured for him a seat there, he has given his opinion beforehand, so that it might be taken as that of the educated Native community and have weight in the Council.

We beg to refer the Syed to Section 6 of the Act X. of Civil Procedure Code for 1877, Madras. The village panchaits and munsifs have been established all through the Madras Presidency agreeably to this Act. We beg to ask him whether they are doing real good to the country, whether they are composed of the enlightened Europeans, and whether Madras is a portion of India? When they are doing their work satisfactorily in the Madras Presidency, there seems to be no *primâ facie* reason why the institution should not succeed in other parts of the country. We don't think that the village munsifs and the members of panchaits in Madras are all well educated men and thoroughly acquainted with all the laws and regulations in force in the country, but it is not essential that they should have such an elaborate training. They may be intelligent and clever men, and such can easily be found in every part of the country. Some simple rules and regulations can with ease be framed for their guidance. But the technicalities of the law are quite different things from justice. The panchait can very fairly decide the cases of its own village, as it fully knows the particulars. Syed Ahmed Khan remarks that although the law recognizes the decisions of panchaits as legal, the people hardly resort to them for the settlement of their disputes. The cause of this is that in the present times of freedom and liberty, when even children do not obey their parents, the village headmen have no authority and influence over the inhabitants of the village. On the contrary, they are themselves afraid of *badmashes*. They hear false evidences given in the courts, but cannot breathe a word. If their authority were restored, the *badmashes* would fear them, and the people would refer their disputes and private quarrels to them for decision. On account of their having no legal authority at present, they are not held in honour by the people.

Syed Ahmed Khan has served as Judge for a long time. We beg to ask him how many intricate cases he has referred to private panchaits and commissions every year for decision. If the working of the civil courts of a Presidency were well considered, more than one-fourth of all the cases decided might be referred to panchaits for final decision. One would have many occasions to admire the penetration

of such panchaits in intricate cases. We ask Syed Ahmed Khan whether the following kinds of cases would not be better disposed of by a village panchait than by a court of justice—

(1.) In a village which is situated 25 miles from the nearest court of justice, A's cattle injure B's crops. Now B has to seize the cattle and take them to the nearest police station, which is, say, ten miles distant from the village. He then goes to the court, which is 25 miles distant from his house, to sue for damages, pays the court fee and the expenses of the witnesses, and his work also suffers during his absence from house. In spite of all this trouble and expense he may not be able to produce sufficient evidence for the conviction of the accused, and, therefore, the accused may be acquitted by the court.

(2.) In the same village a quarrel takes place between A and B, and A slightly hurts B. B goes to the court, which is 25 miles from the village, and submits a plaint, charging A with causing simple hurt. Four or five witnesses, both for the prosecution and defence, are then summoned to the court. Their dispute is ultimately settled by private compromise. Thus they are unnecessarily put to a great deal of trouble and expense, which would be avoided if there were a legally constituted panchait in the village.

(3.) In the same village A borrows Rs. 2 from B, and afterwards does not repay the amount to the creditor. B applies to the court for the recovery of his money, and the debtor and the creditor are each put to an expense of Rs. 5 before the latter obtains a decree for the amount against the former.

(4.) In the same village A holds a decree for Rs. 2 against B, and applies to the court for the execution of the decree. But before the decree is executed and B's property attached, B pays the amount of the decree to A. A, the decree-holder, must then go to the court to certify to the fact of the payment. Suppose he is unable to walk 25 miles, he will have to hire a carriage. If there were a village panchait, he might certify the payment to it.

We do not mean that every caste such as barbers, potters, kahars, &c., should have their different panchaits. In every large village or town a panchait should be established, consisting of two, three, five or more respectable and influential persons of the village or town. When there are three or four small villages at a short distance from one another, a panchait should be established in one of those villages, and its jurisdiction should extend over all of them. A few simple and short rules should be prescribed for the guidance of such panchaits. They might be entrusted with powers to hear and decide the following kinds of cases—

(1) Suits for damages for injury done to crops, trees, &c., provided the damages do not exceed Rs. 20;
(2) Suits for the recovery of debts up to Rs. 20;
(3) Disputes connected with marriage or caste matters;
(4) Disputes arising from the closing of thoroughfares;
(5) Cases of causing slight hurt;
(6) Cases of abusive language; and
(7) Offences against sanitary rules.

In all cases the plaints submitted to the panchait might be on plain paper, and copies of judgments might also be granted by it on plain paper to the contending parties. If any party is dissatisfied with its decision, he might appeal to the regular court of justice within one month after the date of the judgment delivered by the panchait. Otherwise the decision of the panchait would be considered final and taken as that of a legally constituted court. In cases of marriage, relations and caste disputes the panchait would have simply to ascertain whether the party made outcaste is really guilty. If the wronged party has a valid claim for damages thus sustained, he might then be authorized to file his regular suit in the civil court, if it be beyond the panchait's power to decide. The panchait might also be entrusted with the duties of village marriage registrar. In every civil suit in which the value of the claim is above one Rupee, the panchait should levy a fee of eight

annas from the party who loses the case. When a court executes a decree for money against the judgment-debtor, and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of decree to the decree-holder, the decree-holder should certify the payment to the village panchait. In criminal cases the panchait might fine up to Rupees five. It might be also entrusted with the duty of exercising a check over the village *badmashes*.

If such village panchaits be established all over the country by the Government, the people will be spared a great deal of inconvenience and expense, and the courts will be greatly relieved from much miscellaneous work and from the trouble of deciding numerous petty cases.

The Local Government might be authorized to increase the power of such panchaits whose working is found quite satisfactory, and to decrease the powers of others where the working proves irregular and unsatisfactory in any way.

By the constitution of such panchaits the influence of the village headmen will be legally established, the *badmashes* will be kept from mischief, petty disputes and quarrels will be amicably and fairly settled, and courts will not be overworked with petty cases as is the case at present.

(True Translation.)

KASHI NATH,
Officiating Government Reporter.

The 2nd November 1878.

Circular No. 75G.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (General),—under date Simla, the 2nd October 1883.

READ the following:—

Resolution in this Department, No. 6—310-50G., dated the 8th December 1881, on the subject of agricultural enquiry and agricultural improvement.

Read also the extract below:—

Extract paragraphs 4 and 5 of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 53 (Revenue), dated 19th April 1883.

PARA. 4. With respect to the functions of the Provincial (Agricultural) Departments, the views which you had pressed upon the attention of the Local Governments are to the following effect. Taking these functions, apart from the organization of relief in time of actual famine, as being concerned with the collection of agricultural, vital, and economic facts, and with agricultural improvements, Your Excellency is of opinion that enquiry is of more importance than improvement, and should be first undertaken. In the investigation of facts connected with the condition of the population, of agriculture, and of landed property, the Provincial Agricultural Department should do systematically and continuously what has in some provinces been done at intervals and for a special purpose by the Settlement Department, and should, where such records already exist, see that they are maintained so as to give for every estate a full and accurate record of its agricultural and financial condition, and, so far as possible, create such records where they do not already exist. Further, when the Department has ascertained the existence and causes of special agricultural difficulties and distress in any particular locality, it should at once proceed to such remedies as may be determined to be appropriate in each case.

5. These views appear to me sound, and have my full approval. I hope to receive from Your Excellency, when you are in a position to supply it, information of the progress which has been made in giving effect to them in different parts of India.

RESOLUTION.

In circulating the above extracts to the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Government of India wishes to direct particular attention to the final clause of paragraph 5, and desires that the Agricultural Department of each province may be instructed to draw up and include in its next periodical report a clear account as to the action which has been taken up to date towards determining the agricultural requirements of each district in accordance with the suggestions and instructions laid down in paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Resolution of the 8th December 1881 read above. The Government of India would also be glad to be informed in all subsequent reports what further steps have been taken by the Agricultural Department under each Local Government for securing the more complete analysis of the rural economy and condition of the province, and what progress has been made towards its completion. The work is one which itself can only be accomplished gradually and by successive steps, though the general plan on which it is to be conducted deserves early consideration. In the meanwhile, it will be understood that no immediate or special report is required.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin* for information and guidance.

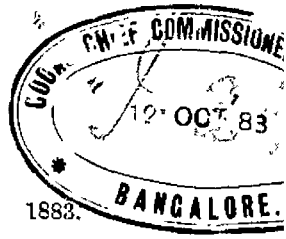
Ordered also, that it be forwarded to the Administrations marginally noted† for information.

Secretary to the Government of India.

* Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.

† Resident at Hyderabad.
Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" " " Ajmere.

Chief Commissioner of Coorg.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

RESOLUTION.

Circular No. 75G.

Dated Simla, the 2nd October 1883.

Rec'd. 12.
164
449 Coorg Chief Comm's Office
Camp Mysore 10 October
Copy, forwarded to the Com
missioner of Coorg, for info
with reference to this office
47. September 1883.
Agricultural
Statistics
SUBJECT.

Forwards extract from the Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding agricultural improvement and agricultural enquiry, and asks for a report showing succinctly and clearly how far the Agricultural Departments have been able to take action in determining the agricultural requirements of each district.

C. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 633 R. & A. D.—4-10-83.—450.

File No. 10 of O.K.

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Agricultural Implements

Report by Mr.Benson, Assistant Superintendent of Government Farms in Madras on the result of his visit to works of the leading ---makers and the Experimental Farm at Rothamstead in England.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department circular No.41 A, dated the 2nd June 1883 forwarding copy of report drawn by Mr. C.Benson, Assistant Superintendent Government Forms, in Madras Presidency on the result of hi visit to the works of the leading agricultural implement makers and the experimental Farm at Rothamstead, England.

Circular No. 11 A.

FROM

T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO *The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.*

Rev. and Agri. Dept
Agriculture.

Simla, the 2nd June 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward for information, and such distribution as may be considered necessary, a copy of a report drawn up by Mr. C. Benson, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Farms in the Madras Presidency, on the results of his visit to the works of the leading agricultural implement makers and the Experimental Farm at Rothamstead in England.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

File No.
Serial No.

1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

To

Circular No. 41 A.

Dated Simla, the 2nd June 1883.

SUBJECT.

Forwards copies of Mr. Benson's report on agricultural implements.

Govt. C. D. Press, Simla.—No. 232 R. & A. D.—4-6-83-308.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S
977
18 JUN 83
BANGALORE.

The Secretary to Govt
Revenue and
Department.

Cir no 414. E. one.
4 5 c of Cir. 9 8 2

Dated 2 June 83
Rec'd 18 — " —

Forwarding for information and distribution Copy of re
drawn up by Mr. C. Rhe
Asst. Supt. Govt. Farms
Madras Presidency, on th
result of his visit to the v
of its leading Agricultur
implement makers, an
the Experimental Farm
Rothamstead, England
No. 538/210 d. 29 5/4 o - 83.
Offl. Memorandum.

Copy forwarded to th
Comm. of Coorg for inform
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sidered necessary.

By orde

Secretar

Write 2 spl cop

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Despatch from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS of HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 28th September 1882, No. 35 (Revenue) :—

I have to inform your Excellency that Mr. C. Benson, Assistant Superintendent of Government Farms in the Madras Presidency, having obtained permission to visit the works of some of the leading Agricultural Implement Makers, and the Experimental Farm at Rothamstead, has submitted the results of his investigations in the accompanying letters, which, in the interests of agriculture in India, appear to deserve the consideration of your Excellency's Government.

ENCLOSURES.

From C. BENSON, Esq., M.R.A.C., Assistant Superintendent, Government Farms, Madras (on leave), to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 11, Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol, 22nd August 1882.

I have the honor to report that I have, in accordance with the sanction conveyed in letter R. S. & C.-127, dated 11th February 1882, visited the works of some of the leading agricultural implement makers. I originally intended to do this early in the year, but ill-health prevented my doing so then, and later on it occurred to me that, if I visited the R.A.S.E. Show at Reading, I might be saved a great deal of travelling and Government expense. I did this, and my surmise was correct; for, on visiting the stands of many of the leading manufacturers, I found that it would be of little use my going to their works as far as implements suitable for Indian use was concerned, although it would have been a matter of great interest to me to do so.

2. I visited the show on three days, spending most of the time amongst the implements. Whilst there, I noticed but few implements which could be of use for introduction into India, either generally or for use on Government Experimental Farms, or in connection with other institutions devoted to the agricultural education either of students directly or of the people generally; amongst these, however, which might be of use, I may mention the following:—

Three drills made by F. Bird and Co., 11, Great Castle Street, Regent Street, London, at £5, £6-10-0 and £9-10-0, respectively.

A drill for general purposes, price £11-10-0, made by W. Glover and Sons, Eagle Iron Works, Warwick, which, however, requires the addition of a lever for lifting the coulters from the ground in turning; Indian coolies not being strong enough to lift the machine by the handles as it is now made.

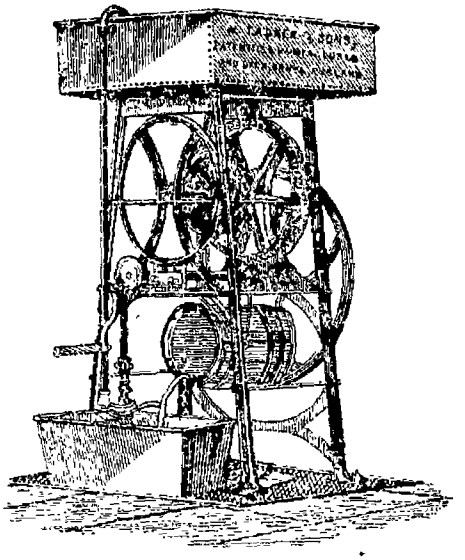
The "Simplex" horse hoe, price £2-2-0; a strong useful implement, and made at a price lower than one could, I think, be made up in India; manufactured by F. and H. Randell, St. Nicholas' Works, North Waltham, Norfolk.

The same firm make three different light iron ploughs at £1-16-0, £2-10-0 and £3, and either or both of the two first seem worthy of trial.

The method of fastening the tires of a harrow adopted by W. Vincent, of Aberfield, Reading, struck me as being very simple, and it would be useful in making harrows in India, as has occasionally to be done in the Workshops of the Saidápet Farm.

A small threshing machine, price £13-10-0, and a small winnower, price £5, made by B. Reid and Co., Bon Accord Works, Aberdeen, appeared worth a trial.

The self-tipping * arrangement adopted with the buckets of a set of well machinery, made by Tasker and Sons, Andover, seemed to me to meet a long-felt want, viz., for attachment to the buckets of the double mhote wrought out at Saidápet, and to which almost the only objection has been the great wear and tear of the leathern mouthpieces which we have been obliged to adopt. I enclose a sketch of the arrangement, and, considering it of great importance, have already sent a similar one to the Superintendent of Government Farms, Madras.



A single roller bone mill, price £60, shown by Croskill and Sons, Beverly, is very good and simple, and, for use in turning the vast supplies of bones now wasted in India to account, might be usefully introduced and worked by Government.

Darly's steam digger also attracted my attention, and, although it involves the application of a mechanical principle which has never hitherto succeeded, I shall refer to it again.

However, to me, the most striking feature of the Reading show was the great progress made in dairy utensils, &c.; and, although there is no opening generally for such in India at present, the cream separaters would undoubtedly be very valuable wherever butter is required in any quantity, as the cream can be separated by them as soon as the milk is received, and the danger of its turning sour, &c. (which can otherwise be only avoided by the addition of an antiseptic to it), avoided. I would recommend, for the use of the Saidápet Farm dairy, that a complete set of milk-testing apparatus, such as that supplied by the Dairy Supply Company, should be obtained.

3. At Reading I made arrangements with the following firms to visit their works to see what ploughs, &c., they are making, which are at all suitable for Indian purposes, to ascertain what they are disposed to do, and also to afford them, if desired, such information as I could give regarding Indian conditions and the adaptation of implements to them :—

Messrs. Ransomes, Head and Jefferies, Ipswich.
" F. and Y. Howard, Bedford.
" Hornsby and Sons, Grantham.

I also arranged with the inventor of the Darly steam digger to visit the neighbourhood of Chelmsford in order to see the digger at work, and also to see some of the crops grown after digging.

4. At Messrs. Ransomes' Works, I was most cordially welcomed, and the firm were most desirous of obtaining all the information I could give them, and to find a way of opening up a trade in ploughs, &c., with India, and seemed disposed to adventure a good deal in doing so. So much is this the case that they are sending out of their own accord a number (twenty-four) of

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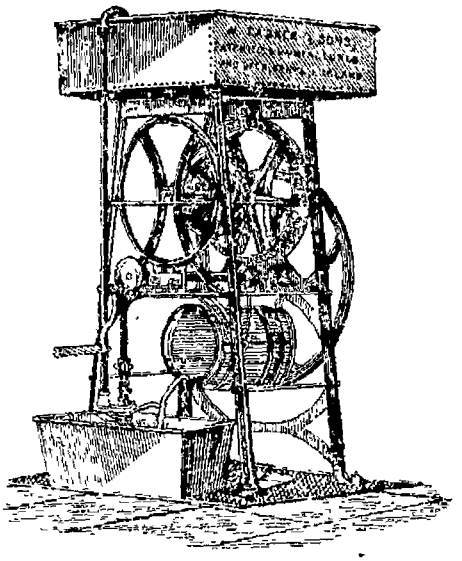

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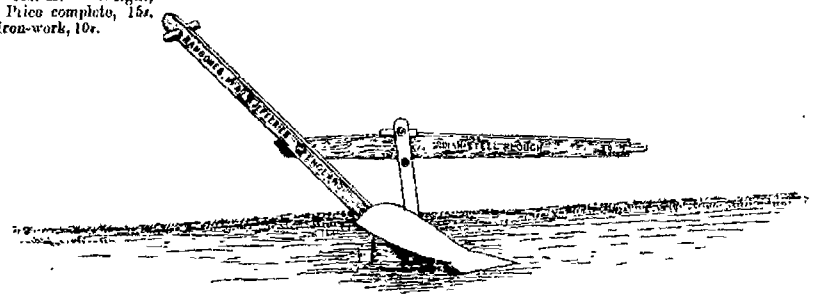
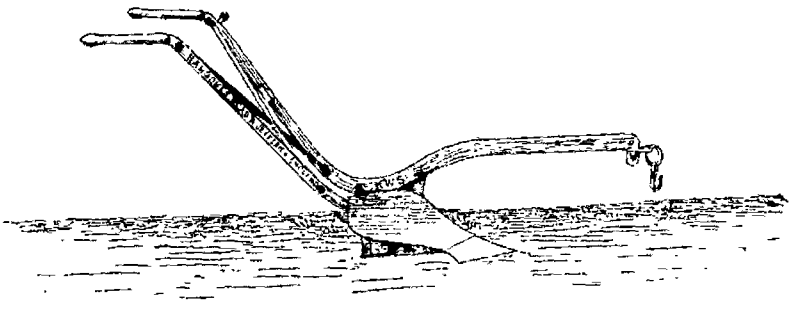
ploughs, of three patterns, to the Superintendent of Government Farms, Madras, with a request that they may be tested as fully and under as varied conditions as possible. The ploughs they are sending out are those shown in the annexed plates, modified on suggestions of mine :—

Plough W.K.S., after Cawnpore "Kaiser." Weight, 27 lb. Price complete, 15s. Price iron-work, 10s.

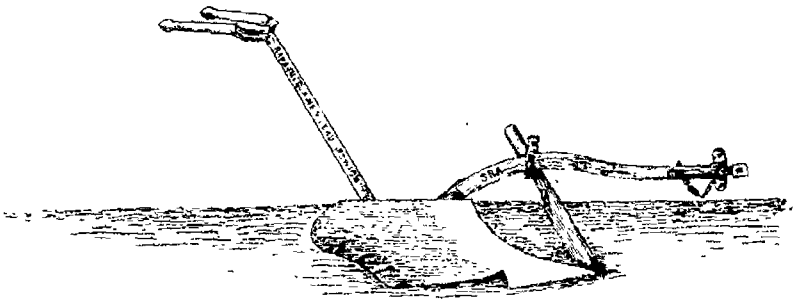


N.B.—A plough made after the above for a Mr. Mayer, of Kurrachi, with breast with better turn, lower beam, &c. Price complete, £16-6-0; iron-work, 12s.

K.W.S. Cheap wrought-iron plough made for Indigo Districts. Weight, 49 lb. Price, with one wheel, £1-7-6.



S.R.A. Wrought-iron plough. Weight, 80 lb., with one wheel corresponding with No. 28, Swedish Plough, tried at Saidápet. Price, £2.

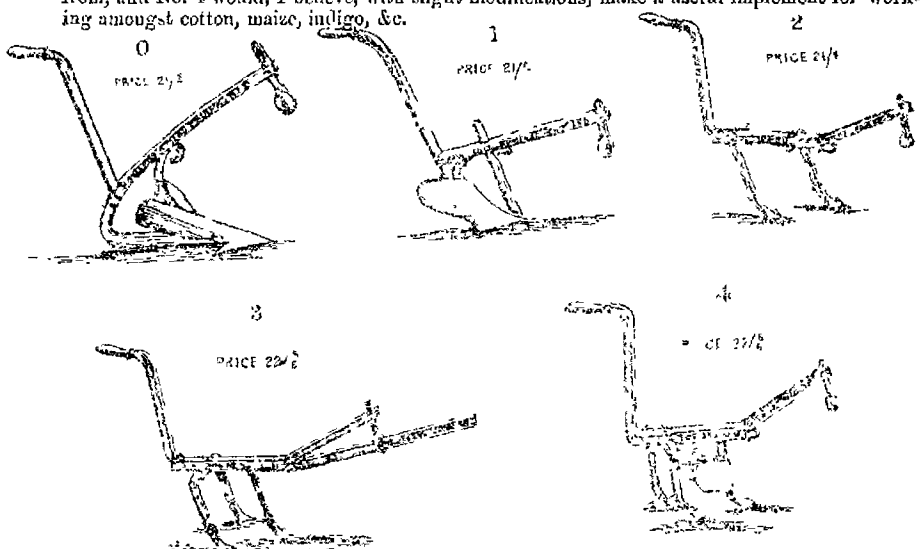


The notes affixed to the plates give the information required regarding them, but the following notes regarding those which they are making to send out to Madras will be of interest :—

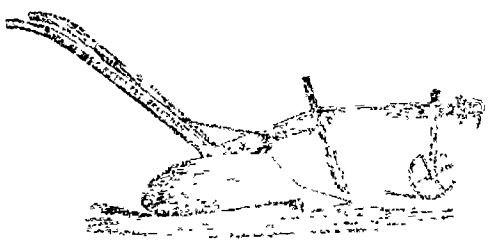
1. Ploughs after the Kaiser with lower beam, standard to be fixed to the beam, breast to have a better curve, share to be a little wider and riveted to the breast. Messrs. Ransomes have no doubt of being able to invoice this pattern, so that it can be sold complete at Madras for 20s.; and if only the iron-work were sent out, the cost at Madras, after fitting the wooden parts, should be less.

2. Ploughs K.W.S., but handles to be closer together and the share to be riveted to the breast. These they hope to invoice so that they can be sold at 40s. in Madras.
3. Ploughs after S.R.A., but with wood beam and handles, one wheel, American style of middle, frame to be altered to suit the wooden beam, and wrought iron to be used throughout. The price will probably be about the same as the K.W.S. The firm had various other forms of small ploughs which I saw, but those mentioned seemed the most suitable.

5. At Messrs. Howard's I did not find nearly so much interest taken in, or disposition to do much towards working up, an Indian trade; but the firm have already done something in making ploughs, &c., for Indian cultivators. I annex drawings of these ploughs, &c., but I fear that, from their shortness and make, the ploughman can have but little or no control over his implement; nevertheless, I would recommend that they should be fairly tried in several parts of India. The plough marked O is certainly an improvement on the Native plough, but not sufficiently so for the money. To No. 1 the objections given above apply, but still I think it should be tried; Nos. 2 and 3 might be useful as a basis for working out a small grubber-from, and No. 4 would, I believe, with slight modifications, make a useful implement for working amongst cotton, maize, indigo, &c.

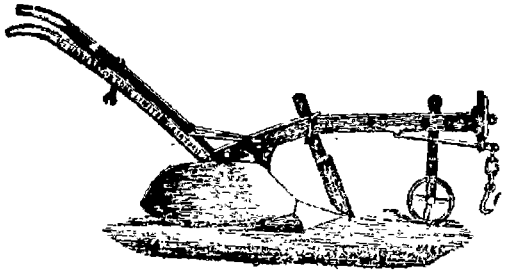


6. At Messrs. Hornsby's, Grantham, I found a great disposition to embark in the manufacture of ploughs for India, if they were furnished with patterns or specifications of what is required, but none to attempt experimental manufacture as Messrs. Ransomes are doing, nor have they as yet done anything in bringing out ploughs for India. I give annexed drawings of some small ploughs which they make and which appear to me worthy of trial, especially the smaller ones. This firm appear most willing to assist in solving the question whether, in the event of a demand arising, the English manufacturers cannot compete with Native Indian makers for the supply of ploughs suited to Indian conditions. They, with doubtless several other manufacturers, would furnish a better made article, and, if only it can be placed on the market at nearly the same price as one of Native make, would be much preferable to recommend.

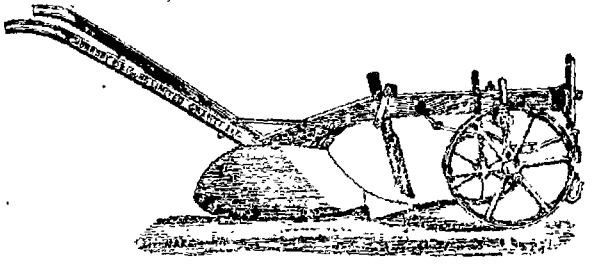


J Plough, with one wheel, suitable for very light land; will plough 4 inches deep by 7 inches wide. Average weight, 65 lb. Price, £1-15-0.

JA Plough, with one wheel, suitable for light land; will plough 5 inches deep by 8 inches wide. Average weight, 72 lb. Price, £1-17-6.



JB Plough, with one or two wheels, suitable for medium land; will plough 6 inches deep by 9 inches wide. Average weight, with two wheels, 1 cwt. Price, with one wheel, £2-2-0. Price, with two wheels, £2-7-0.



JC Plough, with one or two wheels, suitable for strong land; will plough 7 inches deep by 10 inches wide. Average weight, with two wheels, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb. Price, with one wheel, £2-10-0. Price, with two wheels, £2-15-0.

All the above take J shares.

7. Before leaving this part of my subject, I would venture to point out the extreme desirability of doing everything within the power of Government, to introduce into India an improved plough suited to the conditions of the Indian cultivator, as regards his poverty and the strength of his cattle. As far as my experience goes, no thoroughly satisfactory plough has yet been made, and it is probable that in various parts of India, slight modifications may be required to meet the ideas of the ryot, but for the greater part, as now, one general form of plough would meet the demand. Again, that it is desirable to strain every nerve to create a demand for improved ploughs, no one who has studied Indian agriculture, and the effect which the improvement of it would have as a means of preventing famines, can doubt. The Indian farmer also cannot draw on the world for supplies of manure to replace the withdrawal made by the crops raised as the English farmer does, but must rely on indigenous resources. The greatest store of these lies below the surface stratum of soil at present tilled, and to reach this, the ryot requires a better tillage implement than he now possesses. I, therefore, venture to urge that samples of the light ploughs made by the chief makers should be obtained and sent out to the different provinces of India for a thorough trial, so that, when the results were reported, with suggestions for the modification, if necessary, of any of the ploughs which appear suitable, or with samples of what is required, together with information for the use of the manufacturer of the price at which similar ploughs can be made up in India, the question can be solved, whether a cheaper article (in every sense) can be obtained for the ryot in England or from Native makers. It would also hereafter not be out of place, nor bad economy, for Government to dispose of a considerable number of ploughs of the pattern selected to the ryots in different parts of the country at reduced prices, themselves bearing the actual cost.

8. A trial, such as I have ventured to suggest, would be of the greatest value, both for solving the question referred to above, as well as for putting within the reach of the ryots a suitable and tolerably efficient ploughs. The cost would not be great, but the trials would have to be conducted most carefully and under as varied conditions as possible, and would require the assistance of an engineer and an agricultural expert in either case.

9. Besides the urgent want of a good plough for general purposes, there is little scope for agricultural machinery in India, the Native implements being either sufficient or capable of easy improvement. Exceptions may be mentioned in a low priced simple winnower, a seed drill with the power of controlling the seed supply and depth of sowing, not now possessed by

the native drill, and an implement suited to the operation of breaking up black cotton soils to a great depth in order to eradicate the strong deep-rooted grasses with which they become overgrown.

10. In North India, the Government of the North-Western Provinces are carrying out the latter operation with a set of Fowler's double engine steam ploughing tackle, and the Native process will be found described * in my report to the Madras Government on my tour in the Bellary District (1880).

* Paragraphs 14, 15 and 34.

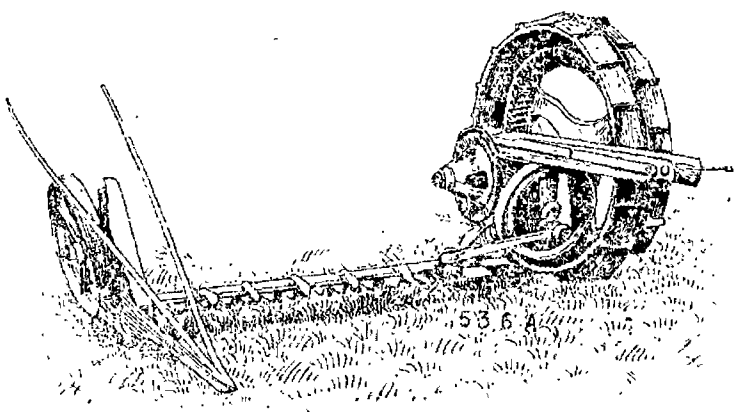
11. In the latter district, a large demand sprang up last year for strong heavy ploughs for this purpose, and a Native merchant ordered out over 300 of different patterns from Sweden to meet it. The ploughs obtained, although they can do the work desired, are not the form of implement best suited to the object in view, and, acting on information I gave them, Messrs. Ransomes have put in hand a special implement, or rather a form of plough, for the purpose, which will weigh about 150 lb., have two long handles, one wheel, all parts wrought iron, steel *digging* breast, and share, trussed beam, and made to work about 12 inches deep, and to cost about £4. This they also intend to send out to Madras, with a request that it may be tried later on in the year. It is very desirable that this should be encouraged, as such an implement would be very valuable in the large tracts of country where the black cotton soil prevails, and the operation is necessary, for with the rough Native implement now used it is extremely costly and tedious.

12. It was purely accidental that the order went last year to Sweden, and if the English agricultural implement makers were kept fully informed of what was passing in the agricultural world in India, they would in all probability be able to compete with the Swedish manufacturers, where prices are generally more favorable. For this purpose, I would urge that all the leading firms should be regularly supplied with all reports, &c., on the agricultural operations conducted by Government in India, and especially with reports on the agricultural systems of different localities, such as that of Mr. Robertson's on Coimbatore (1876), and mine on Trichinopoly (1878-79), Cuddapah and North Arcot (1879), and Bellary (1880).

13. Besides a heavy plough for the use of the ryots themselves in the operation referred to above, a large steam implement for reclaiming large areas for use by Government, or large landholders, as has been done by the North-Western Province Government, would be most useful, and, after seeing "Darly's Steam Digger" at the Reading show, I went down to the neighbourhood of Chelmsford and saw one of them at work. This implement seems well suited to the work, but it travels over the ground it cultivates, a principle which has never hitherto succeeded, and is still undergoing improvement as a new machine. From the report † of a public trial, it appears more economical than a steam ploughing tackle, whilst it is less cumbrous and less costly, although still the price (£1,000) charged for it is heavy for the machine as it stands. If, however, any Government in India is desirous of following the lead of that of the North-Western Provinces, I would suggest that the value and suitability of this machine should be considered before obtaining a set of steam ploughing tackle.

† See R.A.S.E. Journal, Part 2 of 1880, pages 665 *et seq.*

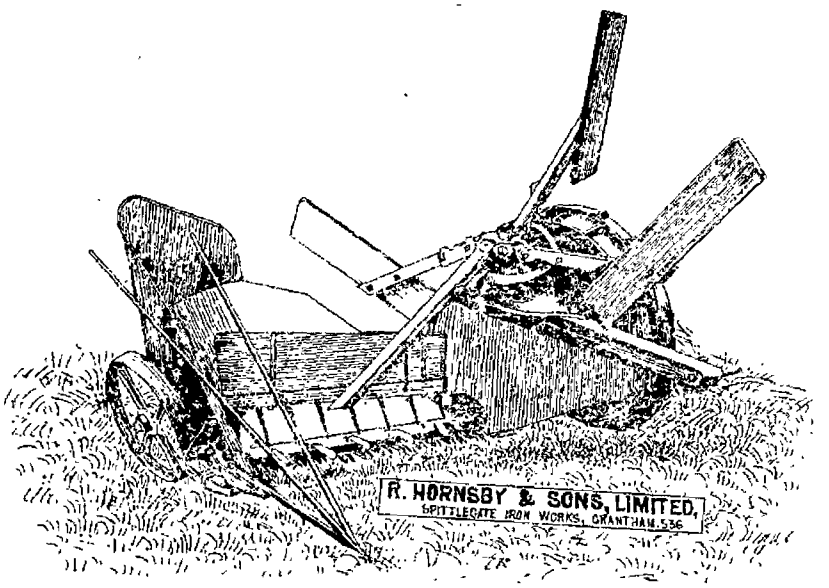
14. Messrs. Hornsby have been making a reaping machine for cutting indigo, of which the following is a photograph:—



It is a back delivery machine, cuts 3'-3" wide, weighs 4¼ cwts., and the price, packed and delivered in London, is £19. It is geared for use with bullocks and made extra strong for

cutting indigo. This machine appears to have met with considerable success in the Bengal Indigo Districts, and its introduction at Madras might also be useful in some of the Indigo Districts, and would certainly be so at Saidápet for educational purposes. The same firm have been making also an automatic delivery reaper in the same style; its price is £24, unpacked.

It is represented below :—



15. In the course of my visits, I did not meet with any other machines which I can recommend for Indian use in general, but I would suggest that an effort might be made to induce some of the manufacturers to devise a simple winnowing machine or blower for the use of Indian ryots, as such a machine would be very valuable, and is much required in India.

16. I regret to add that I cannot yet forward my report on my visit to Rothamstead as I have not yet received some figures which I have been promised, and which I am most anxious to include, but it shall be submitted as soon as possible.

Letter from C. DENSON, Esq., M.R.A.C., Assistant Superintendent, Government Farms, Madras (on leave), to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 11, Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol, 8th September 1882.

In continuation of my report dated the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following remarks regarding my visits to the Rothamstead Experimental Stations and Mr. Prout's farm at Sawbridgeworth.

2. At Rothamstead, I saw both Sir J. B. Lawe, the founder of, and Dr. Gilbert, the well-known Chemist of, the station. The former very kindly conducted me round all the experimental fields, explaining and commenting on the results which have been obtained, and no one who has visited Rothamstead and seen and heard of the results of continuous corn-cropping there, can any longer be in doubt that our Indian soils have been greatly exhausted,

or rather reduced in productiveness to a very low ebb; in fact, reduced to very much the same point as, if not lower than, that of the plots which have now for 30 or 40 years been growing wheat and barley at Rothamstead continuously without manure. On these plots, it is found that the average production for many years was reduced at an average rate of about one-fourth bushel per annum; but that, after the outturn had got down to about 12—13 bushels of wheat or rather mere barley per acre per annum, further reduction does not go on nearly so fast. This fact explains why it is that Indian soils, with their very small produce, have not shown generally within recent years those signs of further exhaustion which have been expected by some.

3. The following figures show the results obtained from plots continuously unmanured :—

	Average Annual Outturn of Dressed Corn.			
	Fifteen Years, 1852—66.		Fifteen Years, 1867—81.	
	Bushels.	Weight.	Bushels.	Weight.
		lb.		lb.
Wheat—				
Plot 3	15¼	877	11⅛	644
„ 20	15¼	881	11¼	644
Barley—				
Plot 0-1	21⅜	1111·5	14⅜	749
„ 6-1	24	1,251	14⅘	772

These figures show that the average production of wheat in the second period was 27 per cent lower and of barley 36 per cent. lower than in the first, taking the weights per acre.

4. The effect of season on such small crops as are now obtained, which it should be remembered are very like average Indian crops, is most marked. The figures for the last two years are shown below :—

	Dressed Corn obtained.			
	Bushels.	Weight.	Bushels.	Weight.
	37th Season 1880.		38th Season 1881.	
Wheat—		lb.		lb.
Plot 3	11·5	654	13·75	787·5
„ 20	12·75	701	15·375	867
	29th Season 1880.		30th Season 1881.	
Barley—				
Plot 0-1	18·75	962	17·875	898
„ 6-1	21·5	1,094	15·625	791

These figures show how carefully deductions must be made from the results of experiments, a more propitious season than usual may lead to results which appear contradictory, and also how long experiments, of the description of those above referred to, must be continued before absolute results can be at all arrived at by averaging the returns of a number of years together. They should, however, be very valuable in convincing any one, who is still sceptical of the fact that Indian soils are in a very exhausted condition, for the latter are almost continuously cropped with corn of some description. A good deal might be done on Government Experimental Farms in India, in collecting data of a similar nature to those given above, and a commencement has been made already in that direction at Saidápet.

5. Another very remarkable set of results, of great interest to those connected with Indian agriculture, are those obtained in the growth of wheat alternated with fallow and wheat grown continuously on the same land in adjoining plots. They are given below :—

	Total Corn, lb.				Straw, lb.			
	After fallow.		Grown continuously.		After fallow.		Grown continuously.	
	Produce.	Half-produce.	Produce.	+ or — half-produce after fallow.	Produce.	Half-produce.	Produce.	+ or — half-produce after fallow.
Five years 1856—60 ..	1,598	799	1,012	+ 213	2,514	1,257	1,558	+ 431
Do. 1861—65 ..	1,608	801	953	+ 119	2,433	1,216	1,390	+ 174
Do. 1866—70 ..	936	468	834	+ 366	1,394	697	1,122	+ 425
Do. 1871—75 ..	786	393	656	+ 263	1,439	719	1,031	+ 312
Do. 1876—80 ..	754	377	567	+ 190	1,149	575	877	+ 302
Twenty-five years 1856—80	1,136	568	804	+ 236	1,786	893	1,221	+ 328
1881	748	374	863	+ 489	897	449	1,146	+ 697

These figures show that over a period of 25 years half the biennial produce (*i.e.*, the average annual produce) of the land alternately fallowed and cropped has been 236 lb. or 3½ bushels of corn and 328 lb. of straw less than that obtained from the adjoining land continuously cropped with wheat. The figures for the crops of 1881 are also remarkable, and the whole series show the exhausting effect of continuous corn-cropping without manure and still more so of alternate fallows; they also show how great is the effect of season on the outturn. The main results can be explained by the fact that the drainage through fallowed land carries off more nitrogen from the soil than that from cropped land. They show that though a *bare* fallow may be advantageous by allowing, through a temporary cessation of cropping, the soil to accumulate larger immediately available supplies of nitrogen (for other purposes), if the practice be continued, it is really more exhausting than continuous corn-cropping. These results ought to be remembered in India, where fallowing is generally looked upon as a most valuable preventive of exhaustion; but there the danger is not so great as the loss from drainage would never be so much, as the native cultivator never bare fallows his land in the manner done in England; he allows it rest from cropping, but does nothing at the same time to prevent the growth of weeds over the surface, or to open up the soil, so that it may be thoroughly aërated. The weeds in their growth prevent a considerable amount of loss by drainage.

6. It would be most beneficial if experiments similar to the above were carefully conducted on all Indian Experimental Farms.

7. The rain and drain gauges used, and the system of observing the results obtained, are also well worthy of adoption on Indian Experimental Farms, as very valuable data could be collected by that means. They are fully described in the Journal of the R. A. S. C., Part I of 1881.

8. The above are the chief results, &c., which I noticed at Rothamstead that are of most interest in India; but the care with which the soils are sampled frequently for analysis, the grasses from the continuously manured grass-land are collected, sorted and the effects of the different manures on the herbage tabulated, and the work always going on in the laboratory in analysing the soils and samples of the crops grown, are most striking.

9. With reference to one problem which has received a great amount of attention, and which is still a point of controversy amongst Agricultural Chemists, viz., the sources of the supply of nitrogen to plants, Dr. Gilbert requested co-operation from the Department to which I belong, and especially asked that he might be furnished from Saidápet with the following information :—

> Statistics of produce of Leguminosæ on sandy soils. With information, if possible, of the average percentage of nitrogen in the dry matter; how frequently the crop can be grown, and whether it leaves the land in an exhausted or improved condition for other crops (cereals, &c.,); stating how the crop is dealt with, removed, ploughed in, or fed off.

And he added that "it would be very desirable if careful samples of the soil could be taken to every 6 inches to 4 or 5 such depths, and the nitrogen determined in the land before sowing the leguminous crop, and also after its growth and removal; it being essential to have the samples from a fixed area and depth. Four, five or six samples should be taken from each plot or field at each depth. Of the surface samples, half of each should be kept separate, and the other halves mixed; of the subsoils, a mixture may be made of all of the samples from the same depth in each case; the reason for retaining half of the surface samples unmixed being for reference in

case a suspicion that any one contained the droppings of some animal arose. The weight of the soil samples should be taken in the field; afterwards they should be sifted successively through sieves of 1 inch, ½ inch and ¼ inch mesh and the weights determined in each case and calculated back to the original; what last passes through call 'mould.' Then determine the dry matter in the mould at 100°C after powdering finely and calculate back to the original weight." Although the above data have been asked for with special reference to the Saidápet farm, if similar figures could be obtained from other parts of India and on different soils, they would be most valuable in assisting in the solution of the problem I have already referred to.

10. On his farm at Sawbridgeworth, Mr. Prout has been growing corn continuously over nearly its whole area for nearly 20 years without intermission, and the crops he now grows are very heavy and show no signs of diminution. The system which has enabled him to do this is deep and thorough cultivation (by steam) combined with an extensive use of artificial manures, *e.g.*, a very fine crop of barley, which I saw, had been manured with artificials to the value of £2-5-0 per acre. No stock is kept except a few horses for carting, &c., and one cow for dairy; this condition is very similar to that of the Indian ryot, who in general only keeps stock for draught purposes. Mr. Prout's results show that continuous corn-growing may be made remunerative and not injurious to the land, where a supply of artificial manures is available and is properly used; they are also interesting as being a practical application on a large scale of the teachings of the Rothamstead experimental plots. The system can never be fully followed by the Indian ryot, for he will never, as far as we know or can foresee now, be able to obtain a supply of artificials at a price which the market value of his crops will enable him to give; but in one respect he may well be urged to follow Mr. Prout, and that is in deep and thorough cultivation; and if he did so, the results would be most beneficial to himself and to his landlord —the Government.

11. Regretting the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, but which was unavoidable owing to the absence of the figures which I have included, I have, &c.

Mis. No. 4439.

Referred to the Director of Agriculture for the submission of early remarks.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
22nd December 1882. Ag. Secretary to Government.

Forwarded to the Agricultural Reporter to Government for the favor of very early remarks.

MADRAS,
26th December 1882. (Signed) W. WILSON,
Director of Rev. Settlement and Agriculture.

READ—the following letter from W. R. ROBERTSON, Esq., M.R.A.C., Agricultural Reporter to the Government of Madras, to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, dated Saidápet, 11th January 1883, No. 52:—

I have the honor to submit the remarks called for in your endorsement, dated the 26th of December, on Mr. Benson's letter, reporting the results of his inquiries at the recent Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, Reading, and at the works of a few of the leading English agricultural implement-makers regarding agricultural machines and implements suited for introduction into India.

2. *Paragraph* 2.—An inexpensive seed drill, with the power of regulating the flow of seed, and the depth and distance apart of the seed in the ground, is much needed in South India. I recommend that a drill by F. Bird and Co., price £5, be obtained. I advise also that a specimen be obtained of the "simplex" horse-hoe, price £2-2-0, and of the iron plough, price £1-16-0, made by F and H. Randell, North Waltham; also a set of harrows by W. Vincent, Reading, and a

winnower, price £5, by B. Reid and Co., Aberdeen. I agree with Mr. Benson in thinking that a set of milk-testing apparatus should be procured for the Saidápet Experimental Farm; the cost would be only about 15 shillings. A cream separater would be a valuable machine for use in South India in a large dairy, but the price at which they are now offered, £28, without horse-gear, is very high. Instead of ordering one now I should advise that the order be deferred for a time until these machines are further improved (they have recently been invented) and cheapened in price. But it would, I think, be well to obtain now a number of the minor utensils made by the Dairy Supply Company.

3. *Paragraph* 4.—The ploughs referred to by Mr. Benson have arrived; they have cost each delivered here as below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
W.K.S.	12	0	0
K.W.S.	17	10	0
W.S.R.A.W.	22	10	0

The prices charged for the ploughs were, however, the retail prices, and I understand that large buyers are granted a discount of 20 per cent. The plough, W.K.S., is a very small one; it is made of wood, with iron working parts. It weighs only 28 lb., is neat and compact; but a similar plough could, I think, be made at a less cost in Madras. The plough K.W.S. is made of iron; it weighs 52 lb., but is without a wheel or a coulter; these would add about 12 lb. to the weight of the plough, and the expense of furnishing them would raise the cost of the plough to Rs. 20-8-0. This plough, fitted with a wheel and coulter, if purchased in large numbers could probably be delivered in Madras at about Rs. 17. The Swedish ploughs recently imported cost about Rs. 17½, but they are much stronger ploughs, and contain about 30 lb. more iron and steel. Plough W.S.R.A.W. is a wooden plough with iron working parts. It weighs 53 lb.; it also is a compact and well made plough. The following extracts are from a report submitted by Mr. Schiffmayer on an experiment he conducted with the three ploughs under reference, one of the newly-imported Swedish ploughs, and the standard plough usually used at trials on the Farm, made by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims:—

"Plough Trials with the newly-imported Ransomes' Ploughs, a Swedish Plough, and Ransomes' B.F.I. Plough.

Name of Plough.	Price.	Furrow Average.		Average Draught.	Cross Section of Furrow in Square Inches.
		Width.	Depth.		
	RS.	INCHES.	INCHES.	LB.	
1. Ransomes' iron plough, B.F.I. ...	...	9·25	5·62	196	51·98
2. Ransomes' wood plough, W.K.S. ...	12	6·58	4·66	145	30·66
3. Ransomes' iron plough, K.W.S. ...	18	9·00	6·33	289	56·97
4. Ransomes' wood plough, W.S.R.A.W...	23	11·25	7·75	392	87·18
5. Newly-imported Swedish plough, 29 B..	18	9 58	5·5	172	52 69

"The ploughs were tried on the 21st December 1882 in field No. 23. The soil of the field is a sandy loam; it was in favorable condition for ploughing, being sufficiently moist and firm, to enable a clean furrow to be cut. All the ploughs, except No. 1, were new.

"*Plough No.* 1 was tested for comparison. If all the working parts of this plough had been new, the draught would have been somewhat less.

"*Plough No.* 2 is a very light plough; the single handle and beam are of wood, and the working parts of iron; it turned a first-rate furrow. Under certain conditions this plough will answer very well, but the cost, Rs. 12, is against its general introduction.

"*Plough No.* 3 is a 'swing' plough and is entirely of iron. It should be supplied with a wheel to fit it for general use. The plough loosens the soil very well and can make a tolerably deep and wide furrow, but the draught is rather heavy, partly due to the form of the mould-board.

"*Plough No.* 4 is made partly of wood and partly of iron, the handle and beam being wood and the remaining part iron. This plough is very compact and is especially adapted for deep ploughing. The draught, however, is too great. If the mould-board was altered the draught could be reduced.

"*Plough No.* 5 is the plough recently imported from Sweden. This plough is well adapted to make a furrow up to 11 inches wide and 8 inches deep. The draught is very little."

It must be remembered that plough K.W.S. was experimented with as a "swing" plough; the draught was consequently greater than it would have been had the plough been provided with a wheel. These experiments must not be considered at all conclusive; further experiments under varying conditions are necessary before any definite conclusions can be formed. As we have a sufficient number of these ploughs for experimental trial, no more need be obtained at present. Messrs. Ransomes and Co. have made considerable efforts over a long period to supply suitable agricultural implements for Indian requirements, and it is to be hoped that they and other eminent English manufacturers of implements will be able to compete successfully with foreign implement manufacturers in a trade which I feel certain will ere long become an important one.

4. *Paragraph* 5.—When I visited Messrs. Howards' works in 1880, I found Messrs. Howards very willing indeed to do what they could towards meeting the requirements of India for machines and implements; but since then their views may have undergone a change, and if this is the case there is nothing surprising in the fact, seeing how little has been the encouragement received by those who have spent money and time in the endeavour to furnish implements adapted to Indian conditions. We have employed Messrs. Howards' ploughs on the Farm at Saidápet, side by side with those made by Messrs. Ransomes and Co., from the commencement of the Farm with, I think, equal success; the latter firm have, however, undoubtedly done most towards adapting English implements to Indian wants. Messrs. Howards make several useful ploughs, but the prices are higher than those at which equally useful ploughs can be obtained. I advise that the following implements be procured from them :— Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of their "Indian Ryots' Implements," price £4-12-0 the set; also one of their dynamometers, price £3-5-0.

5. *Paragraphs* 7, 8, *and* 9.—I agree generally in the views expressed in these paragraphs. In this Presidency a commencement has already been made in the direction desired by the distribution of a Swedish plough to every taluk. When the result of this experiment is known, a similar experiment with any other approved plough can be carried out. Of course no single pattern of a plough will prove suited to the requirements of all parts of the Presidency.

6. *Paragraph* 11.—The implement referred to has not yet reached Madras.

7. *Paragraph* 13.—Darby's steam digger is apparently a very promising implement; but it has been so recently invented, experience in its working is necessarily very limited. The implement, if it continues to gain in public favor, will probably be further improved and its price reduced. It will then be time for Government to take measures to introduce the implement.

8. *Paragraph* 14.—I advise that one of Messrs. Hornsby's indigo-reaping machines, £19, be obtained. Indigo needs generally to be cut with great expedition, and the cost of hand-reaping is considerable.

9. It does not appear that any remarks are called for from me regarding Mr. Benson's report on his visit to Sir J. B. Lane's Experimental Farm at Rothamstead. I inspected the Farm in 1880, and concur generally in Mr. Benson's remarks. We will endeavour to meet Dr. Gilbert's wishes as regards co-operation in experimental work. I have also inspected Mr. Prout's Farm at Sawbridgeworth, and am familiar with his operations there and the results he has obtained.

If one lesson greater than another is afforded by his experiment, it is the benefits that arise from deep, thorough, and clean tillage.

10. As Mr. Benson has stated there are but few agricultural machines and implements made for the British farmer that can, with advantage, be introduced into this country. I was particularly struck with this fact after making a very careful inspection of the machines and implements exhibited at the International Agricultural Exhibition held in London in 1880. My own impression is that it is in Southern Europe and in the United States that we should seek for machines, implements and tools suited for introduction into this country.

11. I shall be glad to prepare an indent for the machines and implements referred to in this letter as worthy of experimental trial in this Presidency.

No. 62.

Submitted to Government with reference to their endorsement, No. 4439, dated 22nd December 1882, on the Secretary of State's despatch, dated 28th September 1882, No. 35, herewith returned.

2. Of the machines and implements recommended to the notice of the Secretary of State in Mr. Benson's reports as suited to Indian requirements, Mr. Robertson recommends the purchase for experimental trial at the Farm of a drill at £5, a simplex horse-hoe at £2-2-0, a plough by Randell of North Waltham, Norfolk, at £1-16-0, a set of harrows (price not given) by Vincent of Reading, a winnower at £5 by Reid of Aberdeen, a set of milk-testing apparatus costing 15 shillings, and of minor dairy utensils (not specified nor priced) by the Dairy Supply Co., a set costing £4-12-0 of ryots' implements Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (not defined in the letter, and I have no catalogue by me to refer to), and a dynamometer at £3-5-0 by Howard of Bedford, and an indigo-cutter costing £19 by Messrs. Hornsby of Grantham. The only object that Government can have in the introduction of new and foreign implements is to bring within the knowledge of its ryots implements that are better than their own and yet within their reach. For the great majority of the ryots of this Presidency a drill costing £5 is an impossibility, nor would it be regarded as a necessity by probably most of those who could afford the price but are satisfied with the ordinary drill of the country which does not cost 5 rupees. For the benefit of the large and improving farmer, however, I recommend that it be obtained. Before ordering a simplex horse-hoe, I think it would be better to ask Messrs. Randell whether they can adapt it to bullocks, and if so, what the cost would be. As the purpose of getting a set of harrows appear to be merely to ascertain Mr. Vincent's method of fastening the tires, one at the most would be sufficient if Mr. Benson's recollection could not supply the knowledge. The remarks I have made on the drill apply to the winnower at £5; in a country where holdings are small and labor is cheap, so dear a machine will never replace the wind as a winnower; there is neither time nor labor to be saved by a man who has plenty of both for all that he has to winnow. Farmers on a large scale, however, might like to become acquainted with such a machine, and in their interest, I think, it may be got. The dairy requisites which Mr. Robertson recommends to be procured will be of use chiefly at the Saidápet Farm, and the knowledge and use of them may extend thence to European dairies on the Hills, but it is improbable that the milkman of the country will ever adopt them or substitute them for the chatty and chemboo.

To the trial of Messrs. Howards' set of ryots' implements I see no objection, but the practical purpose of getting their dynamometer is not mentioned by Mr. Robertson, and without knowledge of this I cannot endorse his recommendation that it be got; nor can I endorse his recommendation regarding the indigo-cutting machines at £19. In Bengal, where the conditions of indigo are entirely different from what they are, as a rule, in Madras, the introduction of such a machine is readily intelligible. The factories were largely founded and are still largely maintained by European capital and are managed under European supervision.

The industry is on a large scale, and the acreage of crop is large and contiguous. There is no plant more delicate nor crop more risky; it can be well understood, therefore, how important it is to have the means of harvesting it more quickly than the available labor of ordinary reapers could do it. But it will be found, I think, that the introduction of these machines into the Bengal indigo tracts was due not to the action of Government, but to private enterprise.

3. Finally, I am unable to concur in the opinion expressed at paragraph 7 of Mr. Benson's letter, and endorsed in Mr. Robertson's paragraph 5, that Government should supply implements of selected patterns to ryots at less than cost price. To do so would be, in my opinion, both bad economy and bad policy. The ploughs distributed to districts are distributed for educational purposes only, and to bring the ryots to a knowledge of better things than they have and than they can get for themselves at a cost within their means. I do not know whether what I am about to suggest has ever been done, but which if not done I certainly think ought to be done if any real advance is to be made in the adaptation of English methods to Indian needs; and that is that a collection of all the implements used in the various processes of agriculture in the various parts of the Presidency should be sent to each of the chief manufacturing firms in England, Sweden, and America. Such a collection would be a useful index to the conditions of agriculture in India and with a little added information to its wants and possibilities, and might lead to the invention of implements equally fit for their purpose, but more suited to the pocket of the ordinary ryot than unfortunately most of those imported are.

VAITHANAM CUPPAM,
19th January 1883.

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Director of Rev. Settlement and Agriculture.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with G.O., Mis. No. 4139, dated 22nd December 1882, returned

---

ORDER—dated 2nd February 1883, No. 143, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government concur with the Director in thinking the purchase of all the implements Mr. Robertson asks for unnecessary. An indent should be submitted for such as Mr. Wilson has approved, and a reference made to Messrs. Randell as to the adaptability of the simplex horse-hoe to bullocks.

2. Experiments made with the ploughs Messrs. Ransome sent of their own motion to Saidápet show that the excess in width and depth of furrow made by these ploughs is hardly so great as to compensate for their far greater draught as compared with the Swedish plough imported by Government.

3. Mr. Wilson's remarks on paragraph 7 of Mr. Benson's earlier letter are approved. The Government cannot undertake to supply sample implements wholesale to ryots in different parts of the country.

4. The Director will see that the implement mentioned in paragraph 11 of the same letter is duly tried on arrival and the result reported to Government.

5. With reference to paragraph 12 the Government are prepared to furnish copies of the reports mentioned or of future reports to Mr. Robertson for despatch to such firms as may require them.

6. Mr. Robertson has not touched on Mr. Benson's second letter, which contains much interesting and novel information.

7. Mr. Wilson's suggestion in paragraph 3 of his endorsement is approved, and measures will be taken to carry it into effect. A good opportunity for making a collection of native implements of agriculture offers at the approaching exhibition.

8. The Government are indebted to Mr. Benson for the result of his labors while on furlough.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" Board of Revenue.
" Honorary Secretary, Madras Agri-Horticultural Society.
" Secretary, Wynaad Planters' Association.

Endorsement, No. 143A.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for information.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. C. Howarth.

750 Copies.

Govt. of {1883} Madr

REVENUE.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd February 1883, Nos. 143, 143A.

FEBRUARY.

Agricultural Implements.

Passing orders on papers relating to Mr. Ben
son's report on — suited for introduction int

File No. 11 of O.R.

1984.

Collection No.

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

gricultural Loans Bill

Bill to amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.—Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Letter No.1366, dated the 10th November 1882 from the Government of India, Legislative Department to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg forwarding for opinion a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

No 1366

From

D. Fitzpatrick, Esquire, C.S.I.
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

To

The Chief Commissioner of
Coorg.

Dated Simla, the 1st November, 1882

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith
1. Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for Agricultural improvements and its Statement of Objects and Reasons } six copies of the papers noted on the margin, and to request that you will favour the Government of India with an expression of your opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of such selected officers as you may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. The reply to this letter should be sent in by the 15th January, 1883.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

D. Fitzpatrick

for Secretary to the Govt. of India.

A

BILL

TO

Consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money by the Government for agricultural improvements, and to facilitate the recovery of similar loans made by private persons in certain cases; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Agricultural Loans Act, 1882.

Local extent.
Commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not come into force in any part of British India until such date as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Acts XXVI of 1871 and XXI of 1876 repealed.

2. The Land Improvement Act, 1871, and Act XXI of 1876 (*an Act to amend the Land Improvement Act, 1871*) shall, except as regards the recovery of advances made before this Act comes into force, and costs incurred by the Government in respect of such advances, be repealed.

"Collector" defined.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the Collector of land-revenue, or the Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by the Local Government by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

Purposes for which loans may be granted under this Act.

4. *(1)* Subject to such rules as may be made under section six, loans may be granted under this Act on behalf of the Government or, with the previous sanction of the Collector, by any person authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, for the purpose of making any improvement, to any person having a right to make that improvement, or, with the sanction of that person, to any other person.

(2) Improvement means—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes; and

(*e*) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto.

Recovery of loans.

5. *(1)* Subject as aforesaid, all loans granted under this Act, all interest (if any) chargeable thereon, and costs (if any) incurred in making the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable on behalf of the leader by the Collector in all or any of the following modes, namely:—

(*a*) from the borrower—as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by him;

(*b*) from his surety (if any)—as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by him;

(*c*) out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted—as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of that land;

(*d*) out of the property comprised in the collateral security (if any)—according to the procedure for the realization of land-revenue by the sale of immoveable property other than the land on which that revenue is due:

Provided that no proceeding in respect of any land under clause (*c*) shall affect any interest in that land which existed before the date of the order granting or sanctioning the loan other than the interest of the borrower, and of mortgagees of, or persons having charges on, that interest, and, where the loan is granted under section four with the sanction of another person, the interest of that person, and of mortgagees of, or persons having charges on, that interest.

(2) When any sum due on account of any such loan, interest or costs is paid to the Collector by a surety or an owner of property comprised in any collateral security, or is recovered under sub-section (1) by the Collector from a surety or out of any such property, the Collector shall, on the application of the surety or the owner of that property (as the case may be), recover that sum on his behalf from the borrower, or out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted, in manner provided by sub-section (1).

(3) It shall be in the discretion of a Collector acting under this section to determine the order in which he will resort to the various modes of recovery permitted by it.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall affect any remedy to which a lender would have been entitled if this Act had not been passed.

(5) If any question arises as to whether any land is comprised in the land for the benefit of which a loan has been granted, a declaration contained in an order of a Government officer granting or sanctioning the loan shall be conclusive.

Power to make rules.

6. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for the following matters, namely :—

In the case of loans made on behalf of the Government—

(*a*) the manner of making applications for loans; and

(*b*) the officers by whom loans may be granted;

In the case of all loans under this Act—

(*c*) the manner of conducting enquiries relative to applications for loans, and the powers to be exercised by officers conducting those enquiries;

(*d*) the nature of the security to be taken, the rate of interest at which, and the conditions under which, loans may be granted, and the manner and time of granting loans;

(*e*) the inspection of works for which loans have been granted;

(*f*) the instalments by which, and the mode in which, loans, the interest to be charged on them, and the costs incurred in the making thereof, shall be paid;

(*g*) the manner of keeping and auditing the accounts of the expenditure of loans and of the payments made in respect of the same;

(*h*) all other matters pertaining to the working of the Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A

BILL

TO

Consolidate and amend the law relating t
loans of money for agricultural im
provements.

(*Mr. Crosthwaite.*)

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 489 L. D.—31-10-32.—250.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The law under which advances can be made for the improvement of land is Act XXVI of 1871 as amended by Act XXI of 1876. The object of the Act was to define the improvements for which advances could be made by Government, to provide for the security of a first charge on the land improved, and to lay down the conditions on which advances were to be made.

It was hoped by the Government when the Act was passed that it would be largely used, and that the benefit to the country would be considerable.

2. This hope has not been realised. In section III, chapter IV, of the second part of their Report, the Famine Commissioners write—

"The evidence we have received regarding the working of this Act renders it unquestionable that it has failed to realise the intention of promoting improvements, and that there is a very general reluctance to make use of its provisions. The sums which have been advanced under the Act are extremely small, and bear no proportion whatever to the need which the country has of capital to carry out material improvements."

3. In accordance with the suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, the Government of India called for the opinions of the Local Governments on the working of the Act and the causes of its failure.

4. There was, in the replies received, an almost unanimous consensus of opinion that both the Act and the rules under it require simplification.

5. It has accordingly been decided to bring forward a Bill to consolidate and amend the present law. For the somewhat complicated provisions of sections 6 to 13 of Act XXVI of 1871 the Bill proposes to adopt the simpler rule that advances may be made to any person who is entitled, under the law for the time being in force, to make improvements on his land. For the rest, everything which it is not absolutely necessary to provide for in the body of the law is left to rules to be framed by the Local Governments. The objections sometimes taken to this method of legislation do not seem to apply in this case, as the only interests which can be affected by the rules are those of the Government, and it may be presumed that sufficient care will be taken to guard them.

6. The local conditions and peculiarities of the several parts of India are so varied that it is only by leaving great discretion to the Local Governments that rules suitable to the working of an Act of this kind can be framed.

7. If this Bill is passed, the legislature will have done all that it can to remove the obstacles alleged to stand in the way of the success of the measure. There is reason, however, to fear that the owners of land will not resort to Government for advances of this description to any large extent. It is impossible for the district officials to have any intimate knowledge of the character and means of each applicant; and therefore a certain amount of form, enquiry, and, consequently, of delay and trouble, must precede the payment of money from the public treasury.

8. It is possible that private companies may be established whose agents will be able to offer more facilities to applicants. It is proposed, therefore, to take advantage of the present opportunity to provide encouragement to private enterprise in this field.

9. Provisions have accordingly been inserted in the Bill to enable the Government to authorise companies or associations of approved character to make advances for the improvement of land. A company or association so authorised will be bound to transact its business on principles and conditions laid down by the Government for its guidance, and advances made in accordance with those principles and conditions will be considered advances under the Act, and will be secured and recoverable in the same manner as if they were loans from the Government Treasury.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

The 28th October, 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ANNEXURE

TO

Bill to consolidate and amend the l relating to loans of money for agric tural improvements.

(*Statement of Objects and Reasons*)

Govt Central Branch Press Simla —No 606 L D —31-10-82 —250.

COORG DEPT P 52 No

From The Secretary
Legislative Depar
Simla

Dated 10
Received 17
Registered 17
Unassembled

No. 1366

Forwarding, for opinion
by 1st January 1903, a
Bill to consolidate & a
the law relating to the
of money for agricu
[illegible]

To Com^r of Coorg f
Opinion. 25/7/11

*File No.*12 of 0.R.

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Agricultural Produce

Provision near Railway stations of storage places for----.

Previous References.

Later References.

. 97.— Green).

FP—216S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. File 12 of O.R.

Government of India, Home Department endorsement No.1/18, dated the 21st January 1884 forwarding a copy of Secretary of State's despatch No.150, dated the 22nd November 1883 on the question of providing near railway stations of storage places for agricultural produce.

No. 150 (Railway), dated India Office, London, the 22nd November 1883.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Your Excellency's letters, as marginally noted, have informed me of the action taken by your Government, and of its results, in consequence of the receipt of my predecessor's Railway Despatch No. 149 of the 10th of November 1881, in which the provision near railway stations, by local authorities, of storage places for agricultural produce was urged as likely to prove of great benefit, both to trade and to railways throughout India.

No. 1 (Home), dated 16th January 1882
No. 2 (Home), dated 11th April 1882.
No. 4 (Home), dated 5th December 1882
No. 4 (Home), dated 14th September 1883

2. I learn from the Despatches from Your Excellency before quoted that the provision of such warehouses has been undertaken by the municipal bodies at Ahmednagar and Larkhana in the Bombay Presidency, and that, so far as can be judged at present, they are being largely made use of, and are likely to prove of great value for trade requirements, and at the same time to yield a fair return to the municipalities for the capital invested in their construction. I also learn that steps were being taken to induce the municipalities at Poona, Talegaon, and Sholapur, and the Local Fund Committee at Diksal to interest themselves in the matter.

3. The provision of such places of storage in the vicinity of many railway stations would doubtless be very useful, and I am glad to observe the success which has hitherto attended their institution, even in a limited degree, in the Bombay Presidency. I notice with satisfaction that Your Excellency has continued your efforts to induce the Government of Madras and Local Governments generally to bring this important matter to the notice of the municipalities of their Provinces as likely, if economically constructed and well located, to prove a profitable investment for their funds, and of great advantage to the general trade in their districts.

4. I request that I may be furnished with any further reports on this subject which may reach you from time to time.

No. 178.

Copy forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information, in continuation of endorsement No. 4—108-116, dated 31st August 1883.

Madras
Bengal
N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.
Punjab.
Hyderabad
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg

No.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, with reference to letter thence, No. 2901, dated 11th August 1883.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

Home Department,
Municipalities,
Calcutta;
The 27th January 1884.

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

A. R. M.—Home Department Press—No. 37—19-1-84—250

Chief Commissioner
of Coorg

CHIEF COMMISSIONER
1320
28 JAN 84
BANGALORE

From

The Secretary
Home Dep

No. 1/18 4 J.

dy. 21. January 1884.
28 — " —

Endt. 4/108-116 dy 31. Jany

Forwards for information
copy of Secy. of States de
No 150 dy 22.2 Novem
on the question of pr
near railway station
storage places for
cultural produce.

No. 1632/C653 dt 31-1-

Copy forwarded
the Commr Mysor
for information
communication of Go
No. 12 1005/390 dated
19th Sept. 1883

Secretary

31-1

File No. 13 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-6

Subject.

Allowances

Mode of calculating Offg- -----of an officer in a progressive appointment(s.1)
Position in regard to acting ---of officers on foreign service(s
Inadmissibility of halting ---during halts made in the course of a journey on transfer(s.3)
Travelling ---for joining appointments(s.4)
Recoveries from absentee ---of an officer on leave on account of the acting allowances of a substitute to be made by instalments proportionate to his pay(s.n.5 & 6).

Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97 — Green).

MFP—2158&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. File 13 of O.R.

G of I, Public Works Department circular No.6 P.W dated the 27th April 1881 regarding mode of calculating officiating allowances of an officer acting in a progressive appointment.

G of I, Department of Finance and Commerce No.3034, dated the 19th September 1881 regarding position in regard to acting allowances of officers lent to foreign service who come back to acting service under British Government and of officers in foreign service who are borrowed by the British Government for acting service(s.2)

G of I, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.3172, dated the 12 September 1883 regarding inadmissibility of halting allowances during halts made in the course of a journey or transfer(s.3)

G of I, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.3392, dated the 27th September 1883 regarding title to travelling allowance for joining appointment of a person who, having been once temporarily employed under Government is again employed in a similar manner.(s.4)

G of I, Department of Finance and Commerce circular No.3868, dated the 19th October 1883 regarding adjustment of recoveries from the absentee allowance of an officer on leave on account of the acting allowances of his substitute should not be made in a lump sum, but by instalments proportioned to the pay of the officer concerned.(s.5)

G of I, P.W.Department Circular No.XVI P.W dated the 4th December 1883 regarding recoveries from absentee allowances of an officer on leave on account of the acting allowance of a substitute to be made by instalments proportionate to his pay.(s.6).

Circular No. 6 P.W.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

SIMLA, April 27, 1881.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Beloochistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

By Order,

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 1512, dated 5th April 1881.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Accountant General, Madras.

In reply to your letter No. 1090, dated 19th March 1881, I am directed to say—

(1) That the intention of section 33 of the Acting Allowance Code is that an officer appointed *substantively* to a progressive appointment shall, in respect of reckoning service for pay in that appointment, be in the same position as if he were appointed to officiate in the appointment; and that as, under the operation of section 37 (*a*) of the Code, the acting allowances of an officer appointed to officiate in a progressive appointment are calculated with reference to the whole period during which he may have held that or a similar appointment, whether continuously or not, and whether substantively or in an officiating capacity, necessarily the salary that would be thus admissible to an officiating officer should be the pay of the officer if he is appointed substantively to the appointment. Mr. E. M. Palmer, who before the date of the publication of the recent amendments in the rules regarding progressive salaries, namely, the 1st November 1880, had to his credit more than four years' service in the appointment in the Class Rs. 600-50-800, or, in a similar appointment, would on that date, if he had continued to officiate in the appointment instead of being substantively appointed to it, have been entitled to have his acting allowance calculated upon the minimum pay of the appointment, *plus* four increments thereon, that is, upon the maximum pay of Rs. 800, and this would give him a salary of Rs. 760. This salary is accordingly granted to him from the 1st November 1880.

(2) That Mr. H. S. Groves, who on the 1st November 1880 was officiating in an appointment in the Class Rs. 600-50-800, having before acted in that appointment for upwards of three years, was on that date entitled to acting allowance calculated upon the minimum pay of the appointment, *plus* three increments thereon, that is, upon a pay of Rs. 750. In other words, Mr. Groves was on the 1st November 1880 entitled to a salary of Rs. 750 a month as an officer officiating in Class Rs. 600-50-800. The orders in letter to the Comptroller General No. 1749, dated 30th December 1880, passed under a misapprehension, are hereby withdrawn.

To The Chief Commissioner Coorg

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

Circular No. 6 P.W.

Dated SIMLA, April 27, 1881.

Received

Mode of calculating officiating allowances of an officer acting in a progressive appointment.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 39 P. W. D.—2-5-81.—1,175.

No. 3034.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LEAVE, &c.
Pensions.

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Simla, the 19th September 1881.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. [illegible], dated 25th August 1881, I am directed to say that there is no real conflict between Rule 18 in Section 8 (*b*) of the Civil Pension Code and the latter part of Section 9 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code. Rule 18 refers to an officer of the British Government whose services have been lent to a Foreign State, &c., and who subsequently returns to service under the British Government. In such a case, the British Government refuses to recognise the position of its own officer under a Foreign State, and compels him to revert also to his substantive office under it. The last clause of Section 9 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, however, refers to a servant of a Foreign State, &c., whose services are temporarily borrowed by the British Government. In such a case, the British Government recognises the position under the Foreign State, &c., of the servant so borrowed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COPY forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural, Foreign, Public Works and Military Departments; the several Local Governments; the Director General of the Post Office of India; all Accountants General (Accountant General, Bombay excepted).

Stephen Jacob

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

1881

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LEAVE, &c.
Pensions.

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERA
BO.

No. 3031.

Dated Simla, the 19th September 1881.

Position in regard to acting allowances of officers lent to foreign service who come back to acting service under British Government, and of officers in foreign service who are borrowed by the British Government for acting service in it.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 409 C. F.—19-9-81.—400.

Civil Pension Code

Chapter III

Foreign Service

Section 8 (b)

upon the appointment to British employment.

Rule 17. If an Officer is, under the rules in this Chapter, transferred from qualifying service to substantive Foreign Service it must be arranged that he does not forfeit a lien upon his Substantive Office under the British Government, which has become terms can only hold in subordination to such lien by the absentee. Subject to this condition however, the status of the Locum tenens is that of a Substantive Officer.

Return to Substantive Service for British Government in case of return to acting service under it.

18. An Officer so transferred can not return to acting service under the British Government without forfeiting also to his substantive British Office, the Locum tenens of this Office thereupon falling back upon acting Allowances

No Officer while acting in any appointment under the British Government, or the salary of which is regulated by the British Government, is entitled to allowances on account of any Foreign Office But there is no objection to his receiving permanent

to

to return a lien upon such an Office, or to the actual incumbent being appointed thereto, during his absence substantively, for a time only.

Pay and Acting allowance Code.

Section 9. No acting allowances paid from a Local Fund, or from any other sources under the Control of any Government Officer, shall without the express sanction of the Government of India, exceed what would be admissible under the Rules which apply to an Officer paid from General Revenues. If an Officer, whose substantive Office is paid from an Incorporated Local Fund (See Definition, "Local Fund"), is appointed to act in an Office paid from the General Revenues, his Salary is calculated as it would be if his substantive Office also were paid from the General Revenues. This Rule also applies to an Officer whose substantive appointment is

is in Foreign Service and who is transferred
in the public interests to act in an
appointment paid from the
General Revenues —

Section
~~Let~~ g [illegible] to the
cabinet. Please all
see the [illegible]
Section [illegible]

Code submitted
MH
7-10-81

This was read back
without the Code, which
beg must be returned f
reference in the Office
MH
14/10/81 Pers. [illegible]

I got it subsequently
& put it into the [illegible]
[illegible] it was taken
by messenger to the
Regions Office
MH 14/

5.10.81

No. 3172.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.
Travelling Allowances.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 12th September 1883.

READ—

Letter from the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 100R.E., dated the 14th August 1883, received in the Public Works Department, submitting for orders a question raised by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts as to whether, when an officer is transferred, he can, in addition to the mileage and railway rates admissible under Chapters X and XII of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, draw his daily allowance for any days during which he halts in the course of his journey.

RESOLUTION.—Under Section 26 of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, daily allowance is inadmissible for a halt, unless the halt occurs in the course of a journey undertaken by an officer in the performance of his duty. As halts made by an officer proceeding from one station to another on transfer are made for his own convenience and not on duty, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that daily allowance cannot be drawn during such halts.

With a view, however, to remove all doubt on the point, the Governor General in Council directs that the following explanatory note be inserted under Section 26 of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code:—

NOTE.—The daily allowance is inadmissible for halts made by an officer for journeys from one station to another the title to travelling allowance for which is regulated by Chapters IV, VI, VII, or by Section 49 of Chapter IX.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department and the other Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to Heads of Departments under the control of this Department; and to all Accountants General.

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

21 SEP 83

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.
Travelling Allowances.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICES OF INDIA.

ALL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.

No. 3172.

Dated Simla, the 12th September 1883.

Inadmissibility of halting allowance during halts made in the course of a journey on transfer.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 628 C. F.—11-9-83.—60.

No. 3392.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.
Travelling Allowances.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 27th September 1883.

A QUESTION has been raised under section 17 of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code regarding the grant of travelling allowance for the journey to join an appointment to a person who, having been once temporarily appointed in the Public Works Department in a capacity requiring technical skill or knowledge, is appointed in a similar manner for the second, third, &c., time. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is of opinion that travelling allowance is admissible under the rules of the Code. To remove, however, all doubt on the point the Governor General in Council directs that the following note be inserted below the heading of Chapter IV of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code:

[The term "first appointment" includes the appointment of a person not at the time holding any appointment under Government even though he may have previously held such an appointment.]

The grant of travelling allowance for the return journey, on termination of the period of temporary employment, has been already provided for by addendum No. 35, which was issued on the authority of the order of the Public Works Department No. 433R.E., dated the 3rd July 1883.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department and the other Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to all officers under the control of this Department.

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S
5198
5 OCT 83
BANGALORE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES
Travelling Allowances
Rules and General Matters

RESOLUTION.

To

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS, AND ALL OFFICERS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

No. 3392. 2. F. C.

Dated Simla, the 27th September 1883.

Recd 5 October 1883.

dated Camp Jhajjar 13th Oct

Offl. Memorandum.

Copy forwarded to the Commr of Coorg for info. to Ch. Commr P.W.D.

By order

Secy

Title to travelling allowance for joining appointment of a person who, having been once temporarily employed under Government, is again employed in a similar manner.

Chief Commr & Commr and Supt C.C. &c

F.W. 5/10

Govt C. B Press, Simla.—No. 570, C. F.—20-9-83—100

No. 3868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Adjustments and Writes-off.

CIRCULAR.

To

ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.
THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.
THE COMPTROLLER OF INDIAN TREASURIES.
ALL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.
THE HEAD COMMISSIONER OF PAPER CURRENCY.
THE MINT MASTER, CALCUTTA.
THE MINT MASTER, BOMBAY.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.
THE COMMISSIONER OF NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING IN INDIA.

Simla, the 19th October 1883.

AN officer was employed as a substitute for another officer absent on leave, whose pay was less than Rs. 100 a month, and who, under the operation of Section 126 of the Civil Leave Code, and the proviso to Section 33 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, was to suffer a deduction of pay towards meeting the allowances (half salary) to be paid to his *locum tenens*. The acting officer did not draw his allowance monthly, and in consequence a lump sum, amounting to nearly a full month's pay, was subsequently deducted from the pay of the permanent incumbent, who was thus subjected to inconvenience. This case having come to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, he has made the following remarks:—

"A practice of making in a lump sum such large recoveries in cases of this description seems calculated to occasion considerable hardship; and it would, I think, be desirable that the principle of making such adjustments by instalments proportioned to the pay of the officer concerned should generally be adopted."

2. The Governor General in Council desires to call the attention of all officers concerned to the foregoing remarks of the Secretary of State.

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Adjustments and Writes-off.

CIRCULAR.

To

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

No. 3868.

Dated Simla, the 19th October 1883.

Lump 1078

Coorg Ch. Comr.s Off.
Dated Lump, 1st Novr.

Copy forwarded to the Comm.r of Coorg for info.
By order
W
Secretary

Adjustment of recoveries from the absentee allowance of an officer on leave on account of the acting allowances of his substitute should not be made in a lump sum, but by instalments proportioned to the pay of the officer concerned

G C B Press, Simla.—No. 621 C F.—19-10-83.—600.

Dgl No. 1157
25/12/83

For Heads of Departments.

Circular No. XVI Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, December 4, 1883.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.
The Superintendent of Works, Simla Imperial Circle.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3868, dated 19th October 1883.

From—Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

An officer was employed as a substitute for another officer absent on leave, whose pay was less than Rs. 100 a month, and who, under the operation of section 126 of the Civil Leave Code, and the proviso to section 33 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, was to suffer a deduction of pay towards meeting the allowances (half salary) to be paid to his *locum tenens*. The acting officer did not draw his allowance monthly, and in consequence a lump sum, amounting to nearly a full month's pay, was subsequently deducted from the pay of the permanent incumbent, who was thus subjected to inconvenience. This case having come to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, he has made the following remarks:—

"A practice of making in a lump sum such large recoveries in cases of this description seems calculated to occasion considerable hardship; and it would, I think, be desirable that the principle of making such adjustments by instalments proportioned to the pay of the officer concerned should generally be adopted."

2. The Governor General in Council desires to call the attention of all officers concerned to the foregoing remarks of the Secretary of State.

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Regd. No. 1157 dt 25/12/83

Has forwarded Office Fol. for information

Ex. Engr., Cons.g

Examiner, Madras

Manager, M. S. Ry.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

To

Circular No. XVI Public Works.

Dated December 4, 1883.

Received

Recovered on leave on account of the acting allowance substituted to be made by instalments proportionate to his pay

No. 460, P. W. D. Press—13-12-83—975.

File No. 14 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Anche Establishment

Revision of pay and allowances of the Inspector of the Coorg------.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97 — Green)

MFP—215S&P—(M 245)—21-6 34—30,000

Tabular Statement of Proposition submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg.

Extract from Department of Government of India.		Office to which the Proposition refers.	Nature of Charge					Proposition				Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India		
			Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.		Permanent.		Temporary.				Home Dept		Financial Department
No.	Date.		No.	Rs.	A.	No.	Rs. A.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Remarks.	Orders.	Remarks.
		Coorg Arche Establishment.	Coorg Ancho Establishment													
			1 Inspector at Rs 15 per mensm.	180	0 0	1 Inspector at Rs. 20 per mensm.	240 0 0	60 0 0				The Inspector is constantly moving from place to place, and is obliged to keep a pony for which purpose his present pay and allowances are together hardly sufficient. The Inspector has had work to perform, particularly during the monsoon, when there is great difficulty in keeping the runners at their posts. It is therefore recommended that his pay may be raised from Rs 15 to 20 per mensem and that travelling allowance at the rate of ½ths of his pay may be granted to him instead of 2 annas per diem which he now draws.	H W. WELLESLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*			
			Travelling allowance to do. at 2 annas per diem.	45	0 0	Travelling allowance to do. at ½ths of pay.	120 0 0	75 0 0								
			Total.....	225	0 0		360 0 0	135 0 0								

Vide letter No 750—F. 18, dated 14th February 1874.

No 2206

Comp Dept No 9
24/4/74

Enclosure. — Copy demanded to the Chief Commissioner Coorg for reference to his office Secretary's letter No 750/1873 dated 14th February 1874 to the Foreign Department for information, and to the Comptroller General for information and guidance —

Fort William
Financial Dept
The 7 April 1874

By order &c
J Baubon
Under Secy to the Govt of India

File No. 15 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

P 1-26

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Anicut (Irrigation)

Construction of an ---across the Sickly river on the Sidapur Road.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line† — *Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on | Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams.)

S. 5.
3/GIPC—81—158(Gen.)MTP—(M-1983)—2-5-34—30,000 Pads

Office Note.

Anicut across the Lucklyniver on the Siddapur Road

e pro
orks
ving

Comrs No. 476 of 7/3/83.
to Ex: Engr.

The Commissioner forwarded to the Ex: Engineer for opinion an urgi of 29/8/83 from the ryots of the villages concerned, applying for the construction of the above anicut

Engrs No 1097/544 of 27/4/83
to Commr

The Ex: Engineer replied that he had inspected the river in question; that he found an excellent site for an anicut and that a channel from this anicut, if constructed, would pass through a portion of Anchadu for the 1st mile or more.

Commrs No. 165 of 16-6-83
to Ex: Engr.

The Commr requested Ex: Engineer to favour him with particulars of costs, &c the project and the extent of land irrigable from it.

to enable him to form an opinion of its remunerative-ness.

The Ex. Engineer stated that no estimate could be made without Survey and that there was no establishment available for the purpose.

Ex: Engrs No. 1500 dt 7/8 to Commr.

The Commissioner in continuation of his No. 1818 23/6/83, anent the construction of a channel to irrigate the fields in Haraveddi Village (which is kept for Mr. Sharp) forwards copies of the above correspondence and requests that if the plan & estimate can be got up now, the work may be begun in favourable season and suggests that Mr. Mear-ton in charge of the Lidapur bridge

Commr No 1888 27/6 to Supg: Engr.

To file in Corl/Jo. M. Sharp's account

Bridge, may get up the pro-
-ject, as the Bridge works
are at a stand-still owing
to the monsoon.

2/7/83

Cattle No. 815

Reply Wtsd'- Hills No 158
of 27/6/83 — that the com-
-plaint forwarded therein
referred to must be dealt
with by the Collr. & Magte
Superintendent staff — The Subdi-
-vate in charge of the Sub-
-Tapun bridge cannot be
spared for the purpose
as he is fully engaged in
getting the plan Estimates &
Specifications of the
works — Noted.

No 816. 1/7/83

Copy to the Supdt: Surveys
Depr. with No 1570 of 2/7/83
for Secretary (Survey)

FOR ORDERS.

To

The Chief Commissioner,

Please see enclosed — Reformⁿ wants me to detail W. Morton to prepare design &c for anicut Sickly hole — We are very short handed and I cannot spare Mr. Morton from Sidapur he has much to do getting the Bridge approaches ready & preparing such stones so that no delay in work shall occur next cold weather — I propose to tell Reform that I cannot spare Mr. Morton —

[illegible]

15/12/[illegible]

To the Chief Commissioner
for orders.

Please see Ch: Commr: order
of 26/2 on Office note of
23/2/85 --.
Then in reference to
Ex: Engr: proposal para 9
of No 124 of 12/3/85 on the
Commrs further letter No 363.
The payment of Rs 1000 during
current month is not recom-
-mended, because Ex: Engr:
will show the amount as
suspended while Recommr:
will have it in hand —
The detail plan will be for
Ex: Engr: to prepare & submit
Estimate for opening
out Kelaut 3 miles after
31/3/85 & if approved to
hand over the amount
to Commissioner
The Ex: Engr: & Recommr:
may [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft

Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams

Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To be issued on

Issued on

To

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. S.
MGIPC—S1—158(Genl)MFP—(M-1933)—3-5-34—50,000 Pads

(8N) 7

No. 1880.

Coorg Commissioner's Office,

Dated 12 June 1883.

From,

The Commissioner of Coorg.

N. & Ag. 574
& 30/6/83.

To,

The Superintending Engineer
Coorg Public Works Department
Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter dated 2nd June 1883 No. 181 requesting that the Executive Engineer may be directed to report on the feasibility or otherwise of constructing a channel to irrigate the fields in the Siddapur village, I have the honor to forward the enclosed copy of correspondence (as per margin) regarding the construction of an anicut across the Sickly river on the Siddapur road, and to observe that if the plan and estimate can be got up soon, they will admit of the work being put in hand during the favourable season. Where there is a will there is a way. I would suggest that the subordinate officer in charge of the Sirsi ...

might be deputed to set up the project without much interruption to his ordinary duties which are at a stand still during the monsoon.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Commissioner

From.

The Commissioner

of Coorg.

No. R. No. 574

To, 9 30/6/83

The Superintending Engineer

Coorg Public Works Dept.

Bangalore

Dated June 1883

No. Enclosure.

Requests that the Executive Engineer may be directed to furnish further particulars regarding the construction of an arsenal at the Public Works Yard

No: 476. Coorg Commissioner's Office

Dated 7th March 1883

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg

To

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Circle

Ltr & dated 29th March 1882

from the Ryots of Ballur Goode Hoovan

Ranavarkalli Coodla and Chick Satta

- two villages in Nanjarajpatna Hobli

of the Nanjarajpatna Salute soliciting

that a new animal across the Sikki hole

river in the Sidapur road near the

Veralamaradagadde belonging to

Kastur Ponnachary may be constructed

- ed.

2. Referred to the Subordinate of

the Nanjarajpatna Salute dated 18th

Ltr

January 1883 No. 1021 that Saga tanolo paying an assessment of Rs 144-2-1 and paddy lands fit for cultivation, yielding an assessment of about Rs 3000/- may be brought under cultivation if the anicut be constructed. That the work will cost about Rs 4000/-

---

2. Has the honor to forward the foregoing papers in original to the Executive Engineer. He will be so good as to favour the undersigned with his opinion as to the feasibility or otherwise of the project.

Copy of docket No. 114 dated 2nd July 1878 from this office to the Executive Engineer referring to the above is forwarded for ready reference.

Original enclosures to be returned.

/Signed/ W. Hill

Commissioner.

5/74
15/53
Giving opinion about
Anicut
Tanolo
1882
Etc. Etc.
Mail
Memo
Mr. Fox
Parking
Box
Pathiyu

No. 1097/344 Executive Engineer's Office.

Coorg Division.

Dated 27th April 1883.

From

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Division.

To

The Commissioner

of Coorg.

Sir

I have the honor to inform that I have this day inspected the river in question and the site proposed for the anicut.

I have found an excellent site for an anicut [illegible]

irrigated site.

The channel from this ancient obstructed will for the first mile or more pass through a portion of the Reserve and the Deputy Conservator is this day addressed with a view to obtaining permission to cut the necessary trees or traces through this Reserve.

I am of opinion that a serviceable ancient may be constructed at a comparatively small expense. Also that a channel therefrom may be cut on the left side of the river to irrigate a considerable area of land. That the first mile or so of this channel will be very costly on account of the steep land and amount of rock met with, and that little or no cultivation is procurable on this channel [illegible]

8.
.5714
1/6/83
relating to
Kadabil
Reserve
1883
Copy
to Asst
Engineer
with
reference
to an
application
for
[illegible]

very large areas of flood and comparatively level land will be commanded and that the project is worth examination.

I must however again remark that the exact position of such a channel will be through dense jungle and that may be totally mistaken as to the probable contour and its command of irrigable land.

Original sketches returned.

I have &c.

(Signed) T. Sharp.

Executive Engineer.

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg

To

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Division

Dated

Dated 16th June 1883

No. 165.

Letter dated 27th April 1883 No. 1097-544 from the Executive Engineer replying to reference regarding the construction of an anicut across Chitty river on the Chidapur road.

I respectfully beg the honor to request to be favoured with further particulars as to the cost of the project and the extent of land to be irrigated from it. On learning this it will be possible to give an opinion as to its remunerativeness.

/Signed/ W. Hill
Commissioner.

From

The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

5/14
1883
Chidapur
Chitty
Cattle
1882
Irrig. Cons.
To Mat
Cross
Irrig. of
regarding
of an
Chitty
Chidapur

The Commissioner
of Coorg

Dated Mercara 2/6th June 1883

No. 1500-778.

His no. 165 dated 6th

Instant regarding the construction of an anicut across Sicky river on the Sidapur road.

I've the honor to inform that there cannot be estimated without surveys being made and there is now no establishment available for this purpose nor is the season of the year suitable.

I have &c
Signed C. Short
Executive Engineer.

"Copies"

C. E.

Commr.

Regd No 3882 25/4/84

12 SN 2

No. 15

Coorg Commissioner's Office

Dated 22nd April 1884

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg.

To

The Superintending Engineer

Coorg Public Works Department

Kangalore

Sir

In submitting copy of correspondence marginally noted in continuation of my letter No. 181 of the 27th June 1883, I have the honor to state that I think that the project with others might well be got up by the Executive Engineer visiting the spot and taking the measurements of the proposed anicut across the Lickly river near the Lidapur road and agreement himself during the dry season when the water is low. In the wet weather the subordinate in charge of the Lidapur bridge may be employed in taking the levels and in getting up the project according to the Executive Engineers

No. 400 dt 4th ——— from ——— Co
No. 261 " 7th " " " "
No. 305 " 22nd March 1884 " " "
No. 8 " 14th April 1884 " " "
No. 226 " 15th " " " "
No. 190 " " " " "

no such work on the bridge as to require his constant attention. As I have before observed where there is a will there can be found a way to dispose of such long pending and important references:

I have the honor to be

Sir

most obedient servant

Commissioner

1883 84

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg

To

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Division

Dated 18th February 1884

No. 256.

Docket dated 16th June 1883 No. 165 from this office regarding the construction of an anicut across the Hickly river on the Sidapur road.

— ·· —

Has the honor to enquire what further steps have been taken in the matter.

I have &c

W. Hill

Commissioner

— ·· —

From

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Division

To

The Commissioner

of Coorg

Dated 5th February 1884

No. 349-95

Has the honor to inform that owing to shortness of Establishment it has been impossible to move further in the matter.

Signed/ F. Sharp

Executive Engineer.

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg

To

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Division

Dated 7th February 1884

No. 261.

In reply has the honor to suggest that the necessary inspection and measurements

may

ay be taken by himself or any one of
subordinates now at the proposed site of the
rvist and that the levels of the channel and
e preparation of the plan and estimate be
aken up by the subordinate in charge of the
idapur bridge during the raing season Wh
the bridge work will be at a stand-still owing
to the Cauvery being in flood.

/Signed/ W. Hill

Commissioner

The Commissioner

of Coorg

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Division

Dated 26th March 1884

No. 308

Sir

In continuation of docket from the
office dated 7th February 1884 No 261

the proposed anicut to be thrown across the Sirkly river I have the honor to inform you that the Cubedar of the Nanjirajpatna Taluk reports that the wet fields of the ryots of Hoospatna. Nanjirajpatna. Vinupakshi and Rungasamudra villages have been rendered uncultivable in consequence of the bed of the river at the old anicut having been completely blocked up by sand which was brought down by recent floods and has diverted the river into a different channel. He submits the enclosed estimate for Rs 1260/- for turning the river back to its usual course.

2. As this is a most important reference involving the loss of a large revenue to Government, not to speak of the loss to the ryots, I request that you will lose no time in disposing of it. The ryots have been called upon to give a contribution which will be reported on a reply being received from the Cubidar.

Signed/ W. Hill

Commissioner

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg

To

The Executive Engineer

Coorg Division

Dated 14th April 1884

No. 8

Docket dated 7th February 188
No: 261 from this office suggesting that the
necessary inspection and measurements
may be taken by himself or any one of his
subordinates at the proposed site of the
Anicut across the Lickly River near the Sida
road.

I do the honor to inquire what
further steps have been taken in the matte
as another working season is likely to be lo

Signed W. Hill

Commissioner.

To
The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

The Commissioner
of Coorg

Dated 15th April 1884

No. 920-290

Undersigned regrets that he has no Establishment available for the work. The project as suggested by the Commissioner will be a large one which should not be attempted without full Surveys and levels.

[Signed] T. Sharp
Executive Engineer.

— o —

"Copies"

J Mill
Commissioner

Regd No 382

25/4/84.

No. 5749 26/5/84

To

Commr. of Coorg.

Sir - In reply to your No 15 of 22nd April. I regret that I am not yet possible for the Exec: Engr: to take up the work - The real reason is that the Establishment in Coorg is not yet sufficient for the work

I am &c

Sd

Forwarding letter from Executive Engineer, Coorg, Bangalore, dated 24th April 1884.

The Commissioner of Coorg.

To,

The Executive Engineer, Coorg, Bangalore.

Dated 26th May 1884.

No. 15 Enclosures, /Cct

Reported that the Executive Engineer may be directed to carry out the ... of the Boundary ... of the Kaveri ... Cauvery near the Nisalapura road.

— 2 —

17. 1SN3

No. 53.

Coorg Commissioner's Office
Dated 29 May 1884

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg.

To

The Superintending Engineer
Coorg Public Works Department
Bangalore

Sir

In reply to your letter No. 574. of the 20th May 1884 intimating that it is not yet possible for the Executive Engineer to take the measurements of the proposed anicut across the Sicily river on the Sidapur road, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether Mr Norton's services could not possibly be spared as suggested for the work on the suspension of the bridge works during the approaching monsoon. As the proposed site of the anicut is only 6 miles from Tracarpett, it could be easily visited from that place by the Executive Engineer, who was able not long ago to spend a fortnight at that place.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Commissioner

Regd. No. 505

8/6/84.

No 619.B 7/6/84.

No Exec: Sergt for
Remarks with reference
to the work w[hich] PWD Divisions
will have to do during
the monsoon
Intercommunication
with ...

From,

The Commissioner
of Coorg.

To,

Dated Coorg
Despatched } ....1884.

No. 53 Enclosures.

Subject.

Reference to the instructions
which the Resident received
could not be obtained for the
the requirements of the
professional assistant
Sirsi
of the bridge would during
the monsoon.

188 1/85

COORG PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

No. 213 Regd 563

From

The Executive Engineer, Coorg. 26/6/84

To

The Superintending Engineer, Coorg.

Dated 11th June 1884

Despatched 24

Enclosure. No. one

SUBJECT.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge your No. 639 of 7th June 1884 communicating Govt Comm's No. 1802 of 29th May 84 and to state in explanation of the Works executed on the Kishny hole irrigation project during the season, and to submit an estimate of balance

under these two heads as fast as possible during the rains, especially the earthwork, for which I am expecting a gang of 300 Nagpoles. Mr. Morton will have to be at the bridge therefore pretty frequently, and at other times on the grounds.

But as I am still without an upper subordinate as Mr Robertson I propose relieving Mr Leavers of the charge of the opening out of the Deccan-Poona Road and its annual repairs, the combined allotments for which for the year amount to about Rs 24,000/, and placing the same in the hands of Mr. Morton while his constant presence at the bridge is unnecessary, say until the end of October next.

The bridge work and this together will fully occupy his time, and I do not consider that he can reasonably

reasonable be detached from his Imperial duties proper, to a special work like this.

I may further mention that I think that it will be quite necessary for Mr. Morton to have a term of leave during the monsoon. The past season he has been a very hard & trying one for him, and lately he has been suffering from illness. I should like him to have a thorough change before commencing & commencing another season work.

I have the honour

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Fred Stanley

Executive Engineer

Coorg Division

SN 5

From.

The Ex: Engineer, Coorg.

To The Superintending Engineer Coorg.

No. 330

Dated ...
Despatched
Received } 6/8/84.

Returns file, regarding the preparation of the project of Nergalala Anicut, suggesting means for the disposal of the matter for the Chief Commissioners approval viz — owing to non-sanction of the increase of Establishment to his Office and as Messrs. Harrell and Walker are alternate engaged, a new Surveyor should be imported for during of the land irrigated or irrigable below the Anicut, the Revenue

charges being met from District Funds at Re 1 per acre The project, if sanctioned, may be carried out from Imperial Funds and that when water is supplied, an irrigation cess may be levied to recover survey expenses and to serve as a fund for prosecution of such projects and that an estimate in this case would be submitted forthwith H.

Add J. Sharpe.
Exe: Engineer
Coorg

Regd No 1193 & 5/1885.

SN 671

No. 312

Coorg Commissioner's Office
Dated 31st December 1884

From

The Commissioner

of Coorg.

To

The Superintending Engineer
Coorg P.W.D.
Superintending Engineer & Conservator
Bangalore.

Sir

With reference to the correspondence ending with letter No 1193/260 of the 17th July 1884 from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg P.W.D. concerning the repairs and construction of the anicuts across the Lakhy river on the Siddapur road, I have the honor to forward the enclosed copies of correspondence as per margin which has lately taken place between the Executive Engineer and myself and to request that I may be informed of what further action it is proposed to take.

2nd The ryots of the Chingarajapatna which have more than once aided on me

No 3425/1884

in a body to complain of the loss they have sustained consequent on the non repair of their old anicut, and the non-construction of the new anicut lower down both of which works are much needed and are likely also to prove remunerative to Government.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt

[illegible]

1884 85 22

From
The Commissioner of Survey
To
The Executive Engineer
Survey Division
Dated 20th December 1884
No 1298

Correspondence ending with docket dated 15th April 1884 No 290 from the Executive Engineer regarding the reclaim and construction of the embankment across the Sabaj river on the Siddapur road.

Requested to inquire what steps have been taken in the matter as the ryots have again petitioned this office complaining of the heavy losses which they have sustained.

Signed T. Hill
Commissioner of Survey

From
The Executive Engineer Survey Division
To
The Commissioner of Survey
Dated 23rd December 1884
No 4425
1124

Communicating No 2951 dated

instant inquiring what steps have been taken regarding the repair and construction of the culverts across the Selkirk mission road.

With reference to the above I have the honor to inform that the orders of the Board of Commissioners, proposals have been submitted for the necessary surveys &c of all irrigation projects in Coorg.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant

To,

The Secretary to Government
of Coorg.

Dated Bangalore 188

No. 312 Enclosures.

Sir,

I request that the inquiries which I am directed to make regarding the repair and construction of the culverts across the Selkirk mission road may be forwarded to me.

Extract from Jamabundy Report of the Nanjanagoodu Taluk for the year 1884-85

× × ×

19. It is a cause of much regret

Irrigation projects

to the Revenue authorities and to the people that no measures have as yet been taken by the Department of Public Works towards the execution of the several irrigation projects on the various tanks which have been frequently brought to notice. These are, all of them undoubtedly more essentially necessary to the prosperity of the country than the construction of roads such as that at present going on which has attracted the attention of the Executive Engineer and is chiefly devoted. The Government Officers have represented from time to time, and the ryots have almost given up hope that attention will be given to the numerous urgent representations which they have

have made from time to time in the
matter

(Signed) W. Mace

Commissioner

"Extract"

Commissioner

No 1434. dated 10/1/85.

To

The Ex: Engineer Coorg Dn

Forwards Commissioners Lr. No. 312 dated 31/12/84 Regarding 4 pairs of Sicklehole aniceat and states that something must be done soon after Siddapur Bridge work is finished

A/ A. Le Messurier
Lt/Col RE.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft

Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams

Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Date

To

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. 5.

MGIPC—S1—168(Genl)MEP—(M-1093)—3-5-34—50 000 Pads

Rho 1266

1884/85 19-1-85

COORG PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

No. 24

From

The Executive Engineer,
Coorg.

To

The Superintending Engineer,
Coorg.

Dated 16th January 1885

Despatched

Enclosure. No.

SUBJECT.

5330 10/2/85

The Exe: Engineer,
Coorg

22/1/85
Bangalore

wait return of Ex:
Engr: Reply about Nagalale
roject.

In meantime get
a complete list of
rojects required as far
we know in our
ice. This we will
ired by Exe: Engr. for
ification & make
ex maps of each
ject - Estimate &c &
en we will apply for
ecial Estt: of these
rojects —

[illegible]

(1

1st
2nd
3rd
Her
Cas
If p
Dat
dist

of 8th August 1884. Even
with the best possible
substitutes for Hawke,
Lucey and Sullivan they
will not have the time, while
tackling all their work
properly, to give to their
irrigation projects the
attention and labour they
deserve.

A substantial and
learned establishment
is necessary if these projects
are to be taken up, which
may reasonably be paid
for by an irrigation
Cess.

Secretaries Irrigation
Committee

of his Jamabandy Settlement report of the Virajanapatna Taluk for the current year for the favour of his attention

Commissioner

26 1885. 81-8

From Regd. No 1440
The Commissioner
Ash Coorg 13/3/85.

To The Superintending Engineer Cauvery D.C.W.

Dated Coorg 11 } March 1885.
Despatched
Received

General No. 442 } Enclosures No. 1
No.

Letter dated 31st December 1884 No. 312 from the Office inquiring what steps are being taken towards the repair and construction of the anicuts across the Bidday [illegible]

C.

of 8th August 1854. Given

the Honorable Baldasseroad

Have the honor to request the favour
of an early dispatch of the reference on the
present time of the year in the early season
in which irrigation works can be attended
-ed to and with the usual time it
will sustain considerable loss of water
drawn or allowed to pass without any
steps being taken. Besides the reserve of
water is a work of an urgent and im-
portant character which does not admit
of being overlooked.

2. Avail myself of this op
-portunity to forward also the estimate

File No. 16 of O.R.

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Appointments.

G of I's sanction necessary for the creation of an additional---in an already existing class of ------the pay of which rises above Rs.250/- a month(s.l.)

Report to the Secretary of State regarding temporary------on more than Rs.250 a month.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—2158&P—(M·245)—21·6 34—30,000.

Letter No.2077, dated the 22nd December 1881, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce to Chief Commissioner of Coorg stating that the creation of an additional appointment in an already existing class of appointments, the pay of which ultimately rises above Rs.250/- a month, requires the sanction of the Government of India. Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.539, dated the 8th May 1885 ruling that temporary appointments on more than Rs.250/- should be reported to the Secretary of State for his sanction, ~~throughout~~ though not necessarily for his previous sanction.

No. 2077.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS & FINANCE.
Salaries & Establishments.

To

THE CHIEF SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1881.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Nugent's letter No. 4481, dated the 29th ultimo, enquiring at the instance of the local Accountant General whether the creation of an additional appointment in an already existing class of appointments, such as Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey, the pay of which ultimately rises above Rs. 250 a month by periodical increments on the completion of definite periods of service, coupled or not with passing certain examinations, requires the sanction of the Government of India.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that, in accordance with the spirit of the rules on the subject, it is necessary that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained, and in this opinion His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. E. O'CONOR,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy to Accountant General, Bombay.

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, and to officers of account, for information.

J E O'Conor
Asstt Secy to the Govt

1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AN COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS & FINANCE.
Salaries & Establishments

To

THE CHIEF SECY. TO GOVT. OF BOMBA

No. 2077.

Dated Fort William, the 22nd December 1881.

Noted & record ltr 4/1

Noted

Vide 5/1

States that the creation of an additional appoi ment in an already existing class of appoi ments, the pay of which ultimately rises ab Rs. 250 a month, requires the sanction of Government of India.

Govt. Central Press.—No. 486 C. F.—22-12-81.—170.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Enclosure of Letter No. 2077 of 1881.

No. 4481, dated 29th November 1881.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., *Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,*
To—*The Secy. to the Govt. of India*, DEPT. OF FINANCE.

In forwarding the accompanying letter* to your address from the Accountant General at this presidency, requesting instructions as to whether the creation of an additional appointment in an already existing class of appointments, the pay of which ultimately rises above Rs. 250 a month, under certain circumstances, requires the sanction of the Government of India, I am directed to state that, in accordance with the spirit of the rules on the subject, it appears to His Excellency in Council necessary that the sanction of the Supreme Government should be obtained. The object of those rules is to place a check on the creation of appointments drawing a certain amount of pay; and though the pay, at first, of the appointment in the instances mentioned by the Accountant General may be below that amount, it eventually rises to, and considerably exceeds, that sum.

* No. 15136—L. A., dated 22nd November 1881.

No. 15136—L. A., dated 22nd November 1881.

From—E. ATKINSON, Esq., *Accountant General, Bombay,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India*, DEPT. OF FINANCE.

With reference to Rule I (3) of the Provincial Service Rules, published on page 405 of the Civil Account Code, 2nd Edition, Volume II, I have the honour to request the favour of your instructions as to whether the creation of an additional appointment in an already existing class of appointments, the pay of which ultimately rises above Rs. 250 a month, by periodical increments on the completion of definite periods of service, coupled or not with passing certain examinations, requires the sanction of the Government of India at the outset, or only when the actual pay admissible to the officer so appointed comes to exceed Rs. 250 a month. Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey in this presidency belong to classes of the kind alluded to above. The initial pay of an Assistant Surgeon is Rs. 100 a month, with an additional allowance of Rs. 100 a month if holding one of certain specified charges, and the ultimate pay is Rs. 200, with an additional allowance of Rs. 150 under similar circumstances; similarly the initial pay of a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey is only Rs. 100 a month, but the ultimate pay of an Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey of the first grade is Rs. 660 a month.

(True Copy,)

Registrar, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Govt. Central Press—No. 487 C. F.—22-12-81.—170.

S.N 2

No. 539.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 8th May 1885.

THE Governor General in Council directs the substitution of the following rule for Rule III of the Rules contained in the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 900, dated the 9th May 1884:—

Temporary appointments on more than Rs 250 a month will be reported to the Secretary of State for his sanction, though not necessarily for his previous sanction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments, and the Comptroller and Auditor General and the several Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

I. 49

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE A
COMMERCE.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

To

THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE G
ERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE SEVERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND T
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENE
AND THE SEVERAL ACCOUNTANTS G
ERAL AND COMPTROLLERS.

No. 539. 6. S. Copies

Dated Simla, 8th May 1885.

Nov 15th.

No 368 dated 22-5-
C 193
Copy forwarded to the
Comptroller General in India
Office Public No 249 of
1884.
May 1884.

By order
Secretary

Rule corrected.
1884
1885

7

Ruling that temporary appointments on more than Rs. 250 will be reported to the Secretary of State for his sanction, though not necessarily for his previous sanction.

File No. 17 of G.H.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Archaeology

Architectural survey of temples in the Madras Presidency.

Previous References.	Later References.

97.— Green)

MFP—215S&P—(M 545)—21-6 34—30,000

Table of contents. File 17 of O.R.

Endorsement No.1/87, dated the 26th April 1882 from the Government of India, Home Department forwarding a copy of letter No.50 dated the 26th April 1882 to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India on the architectural Survey of temples in Madras Presidency.

No. 50.

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE CURATOR OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN INDIA.

Home Department
Archæology.

Simla, the 7th April 1882.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, furnishing the report called for in Home Department letter No. 24, dated 25th February 1882, on the subject of the architectural survey of the Srirangam Temples at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency.

2. In reply, I am to say that, as it appears that the Government of Madras were made aware of, and had approved, your operations at Srirangam, the conditions suggested in Home Department letter of the 25th February 1882 were sufficiently satisfied; but I am to repeat the desire of the Government of India that, in all cases, before commencing any survey of private endowments, the specific sanction of the Local Government concerned may be sought and obtained. The Governor General in Council trusts that the Madras Government may be able to induce the trustees of the temples at Srirangam to find the funds required for such repairs as may eventually be deemed necessary at that place.

3. With regard to paragraphs 2 *et seq.* of your letter under acknowledgment, I am to remark that, while there is, no doubt, great force in your argument that the nature of the surveys necessitated by the requirements of your Department differs from that of the surveys which devolve upon the officers of the Archæological Survey, and that, when questions of actual conservation arise, it is proper that you should be left free to work independently and construct your own plans, the Governor General in Council considers that it is only in those cases in which it is clear that conservation is required, and after the consent of the Local Government has been given, that you should commence actual survey operations in any place.

I am to add that it is not at present considered necessary that the plans prepared by you should, as a matter of course, be published. They should be laid before the Local Governments concerned, by whom they may be utilized in the manner desired by you for the purpose of convincing the trustees of monuments and other persons interested of the usefulness of the restorations proposed by you, and informing them of the nature and extent of any operations suggested. The question of arranging for the more extended publication of your drawings must be deferred until the results of the experimental publication sanctioned in paragraph 3 of Home Department letter No. 16, dated 14th February last, are known.

4. It is to be regretted that you did not succeed in meeting Dr. Burgess at Madras; and I am to express the hope of the Governor General in Council that free communications will pass between all the archæological survey parties and yourself in order that unnecessary expenditure and loss of power may, as far as possible, be avoided. There are in all parts of India well-known monuments and buildings that it is desirable to have inspected and conserved. No special information is required to draw your attention to these. But in the course of the operations of the Archæological Survey, other less famous

monuments are frequently discovered, and when the state of these appears to be such as to call for measures of conservation, the officers of the Archæological Department should draw the attention of the Local Government to the fact, sending a copy of their letters to you direct. You will then be in a position to visit the sites in the course of your annual tours, and to advise the Local Governments regarding the repairs of such buildings.

5. As regards the conservation of the Buddhist sculptures at Amravati, I am to forward, for your information, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Government of Madras on the subject. The papers received with your letter under reply are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 54,

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in continuation of ~~endorsement~~ Circular No. 4/15, dated 12th August 1881.

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt Central Branch Press Simla.—No 73 H, D—24-4-82.—200

File No. 18 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

:ms Act

Subject.

Exemptions granted to persons of the Coorg Race(s.1)
With drwal of the privilege to carry arms from the persons concerned in the murder of Mr.Manjanath Bhutt of Coorg(s.2)
Subsidiary rules and instructions under the -----. Rules for the grant of rewards for information leading to the detection of offences against the -----.
Grant of licenses for the importation by land into British India of Arms, Ammunition or Military stores.
Grant of licenses to cultivators for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works etc.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 67.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6 34—30,000

Table of contents. File 18 of O.R.

Letter No.1112, dated the 10th April 1874, from the G of I Home Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg enquiring whether it is expedient still to exempt all the classes named in clause(b) para 3 of Notification No.700, dated the 21st Feoruary 1873 from the operations of both sections 25 and 26 of Arms Act - Exemptions granted to persons of the Coorg race(s.1)

Letter No.63/6, dated the 16th April 1874 from the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg on the murder of Manjanath Bhutt requesting that the privilege to carry arms granted to persons of the Coorg race may be withdrawn from Poovara Atchiah, an inhabitant and native of Coorg as also from his family(s.2)

Letter No.94/5 dated 28-4-1874 to the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg(s.3)

Letter No.500/74, dated 11-6-1874 from the Judicial Commr. of Coorg(s.4)

D.O correspondence(sls.6-8)

Letter No.299/11, dated 8-7-1874 to the Judicial Commr. of Coorg(s.9)

Letter No.298/1, dated 8-7-1874 to the Superintendent of Coorg directing that the exemption should be with drawn from P.Atchaya and the men constituted in the murder case.

Chief Commissioner's order No.536/66, dated 3-11-1874 cancelling Jamma sannads during P.Atchiah's life time.(s.11)

Letter No.211/845, dated the 29th April 1879 from the G of I, Home Department to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg asking for copies of rules issued by Chief Commissioner on certain points connected with the xxx Arms Act 1878.(s.12)

Letter No.31/1103, dated the 30th July 1881 from the G of I Home Department(Public) inviting Chief Commissioner's opinion on amendment of arms rules so as to provide for the grant of licenses for the importation by land of arms ammunition or military stores(s.13)

G of I, P.W.D circular No.15 P.W dated 21-9-1882 regarding grant of free licenses to cultivators and other persons to possess and transport gunpowder and xx fuses in reasonable quantities for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility(s.14).

No. 1112.

From

T. L. Chichele Plowden Esq.
Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Fort William the 10 April 1874.

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 715/49 dated the 6th February last, I am directed to enquire whether you think it expedient still to exempt all the classes named in clause b, para 3 of Notification of this Department, No. 701 dated 21st February 1873 from the operation of both Sections 25 & 26 of the Arms Act. I am to observe that these Sections only authorize detention or disarming when there are grounds for suspecting unlawful and dangerous purposes, and that any orders of this

o Department
Public.

this power by subaltern officers can be provided against by executive instructions.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obt. Servant

Jno Russell

Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India.

x 9/11

10.4/14

Copy Sept. 1874

1874 17/5/74

From The Govt Emigration Officer

To H. Government of India
Public Department

Dated 16th April 1874

Despatched

Received 16

Enclosures No

General No
No 1112

Engineer Officer if in
employment shall be charged
at the Classes mentioned in
Clause Section 3 of Notifi-
cation No of this Department
No 700 dated 24th February
1873 from the Secretary of State
Cost 259.26 for Annual Act.

Call attention Sept.
to Report of Govt Emigration
Officer.

11 20/4

Copy Sept. 17/4

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line† — *Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on | Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. S.

M/GIPC—81—153GenPMFP—(M-1953)—3-3-34—30,000 Pads

SN2

63
6

Office of Judicial Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore 16th April 1874

From

Lieut Colonel J. LeMesurier
Offg Judicial Commissioner
of Coorg

To

The Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Coorg

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 9th instant from Messrs Crawford & Co and enclosure, and to request that the privilege to carry Arms given to persons of the Coorg race by Section 18 of the Government of India Notification No 2191 dated the 29th November 1873 may be withdrawn from Bucca Abbiah who embezzled cash & Coorg Rupees 20 from the firm and a copy of the deposition given by the said Abbiah before

the Session Judge in the Case under reference is enclosed for the Chief Commissioner's information.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant

Asst Jud. Commissioner

No 17

6

No 1189.

Mysore Commissioner's Office
Dated 9th March 1874

To

The Judicial Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the proceedings in Cooly Session Case No 1 of 1874, and to bring to your notice that Poovaru Abbiah 2nd witness for the prosecution has grossly abused the privilege granted to all Coorgs to carry arms.

recorded
Pice Packet
5th March

2. He kept the gun of the 1st prisoner with which the murder of Ingamuttu Bhatta was perpetrated, concealed in his house, in order to save it from attachment, and lent his own gun to the 3rd prisoner on the evening preceding the murder, for the avowed purpose of shooting Ingamuttu Bhatta. It will in my opinion, have a salutary effect on the Coorgs if the privilege of bearing arms is with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner withdrawn from Poovaru Abbiah and his family; as they will then be made to understand that the Government, in singling them out for the honor of exemption

from,

from the operation of the Prima Lex,
conferred the privilege of bearing arms
in them only as a distinction for bravery
& loyalty, and never contemplated the
privilege being so abused as it has been
in this case, and how weapons being
employed for slaughtering the peaceful
citizens.

I have the honor to be
[illegible]
- Commissioners,
etc. etc. etc.

Copy

[illegible]
City Surveyor

[illegible]

The deposition of Peravara Pitchai
Nan. witness for the prosecution in Session
Case No 1 of 1911 on the file of the
Session Judge of Coorg.

Peravara Pitchai deposes on
solemn affirmation—

I am a resident of Negalai
the Yedanalkanad Taluk. On a
certain day about 5 or 6 months ago
I, the 1st prisoner and one Penajja
went to the third prisoners house. The
2nd and 4th prisoners were there. The
3rd prisoner asked Penajja why the
dispute about land between himself and
the deceased Chinja was not settled,
getting on. Penajja replied that the
dispute would end only with the life
(literally head) of the deceased Chinja
North West. The 3rd Prisoner then
remarked that his death was near.
On which the 1st prisoner said he
was ready to give his life provided
he was properly backed up. Penajja
then declared that he would support
them through thick and thin, and pay
the duties that 1st and 3rd prisoners
and

of conversation, that they had not been able to cancel the Blunt that evening, but that they would be on the look out for him in the morning. They then settled the plan of operations for the morning and posts were assigned to the 1st and 3rd prisoners, but it was subsequently arranged that the 2nd prisoner should take the 3 prisoners places, the latter being too old to act with sufficient quickness in case of emergency — next morning early I went over to the 3rd prisoners house and there found the 1st & 2nd prisoner. This about 5 o'clock in the morning, and before dawn — shortly afterwards the 2nd prisoner went out, taking with him my Gun, and saying that he was going to take up the post assigned to him for the purpose of shooting Alungja Herk Blunt. The first prisoner I Blunt had previously left his house. About 9 o'clock in the morning, I observed the 1st and 2nd prisoners return to their houses — the 1st prisoner came to my house and took me with him, to his own

house – The 2nd. prisoner joined us – when we were all to gether in the 1st. prisoners house, the 2nd. prisoner asked the 1st. what he had done with the Shot – To which he replied that he had shot him as he was passing along the road, at first he was in doubt whether he had hit him, but in a very short time seeing him fall from his horse he was satisfied that he had killed him, and returned to his house by way of Boarbunna About noon the same day the Sooked and the Serpenty gar came, and searched our houses, and attached all our guns, The 1st. prisoners gun, and my Gun which I had sent to the 3rd. prisoner were missing on the occasion – On asking the 2nd. prisoner after he was arrested what he had done with my Gun he said that he had concealed it in the Jungle near the spot where he had in wait for the Shot – The Double barrel Gun now shown to me is the property of the 1st. prisoner I know it from the circumstance of its Barrels

been left in my house for some days, when 1st prisoners property was attached by the Bhat. The Gun on occasion with other property had been on another occasion mortgaged to one Shenkra Bhat, and Soumpah redeemed it and the other property, and received the Gun to the 1st prisoner.

In reply to the 1st prisoner. It is true that your Gun. Wearing Clothes and other things were at times kept in my house, but not for a year, probably about 3 or 4 months.

In reply to the 2nd prisoner. It is true that you owe me some Coffee, and also that you received a loan in my favor for Rupees 130 which is unredeemed, but I owe you no grudge on that account. It is true that we had a quarrel during a drinking bout, but we made it up again directly and ate together.

In reply to the 3rd prisoner. During the conversation that preceded the death of the Bhat on Thursday evening, you yourself volunteered to take up a post in the jungle in the following morning to shoot the

Blunt - The 1st. prisoner however dissuaded you from doing so on the ground, that you were not sufficiently active, and your son the 2nd. prisoner took your place - Yes. I can swear to having gone to your house with Pommpale about 3. or 4 months ago. You had no fever at the time -

In reply to 2d. prisoner - I never killed a Bullock of yours, and there is no enmity towards you on my part on that, or any other account - When I saw you at the 3d. prisoners house, you were coming out as I was entering - It was about day break -

In reply to the 3d. prisoner - there is no difference between you and me on account of any Kafar, I can swear to your having come to the 3d. prisoners house about 3 O'clock in the afternoon of the day preceding the Bhuto death -

The evidence of this witness was read over to him in Caffrarian and admitted to be correct -

Colly [Signed] G. Clerk

Clerk

been left in my house for some days, when 1st prisoners property was attached by the Bhut. The Gun in question with other property had been on another occasion mortgaged to one Shankra Bhut, and Pounupah redeemed it and the other property, and restored the Gun to the 1st prisoner.

In reply to the 1st prisoner. It is true that your Gun. Knife. Clothes and other things were at times kept in my house, but not for a year, probably about 3 or 4 months.

In reply to the 2nd prisoner. It is true that you owe me some Coffee, and also that you executed a bond in my favor for Rupees 130 which is un redeemed, but I owe you no malice on that account. It is true that we had a quarrel during a rainy day, but we made it up again directly and ate together.

In reply to the 3rd prisoner. During the consultation that preceded the death of the Bhut on Thursday evening, you yourself volunteered to take up a post in the jungle the following morning to shoot the

Blunt - The 1st. prisoner dissuaded you from doing so on the ground, that you were not sufficiently active, and you saw the 2nd. prisoner took your place - Yes I can swear to having gone to your house with Pownall about 3. or 4 months ago, You had no fence at the time -

In reply to the 2d. prisoner - I never killed a Bullock of yours, and there is no enmity towards you on my part on that, or any other account - When I saw you at the 3d prisoners house, you were coming out as I was entering - It was not day break -

In reply to the 5th. prisoner - It is no difference between you and me on account of any Fear, I can swear to your having come to the 3d. prisoners house about 3 O'clock in the afternoon of the day preceding the Blunts death -

The evidence of the witness was read over to him in the course and admitted to be correct -

Copy
Attd. A.D.C. Comdt.

[Signed] T. Clark

18/4/74 1874

From The Offg. Judicial Commissioner in Coorg

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 16th April 1874.

Despatched 17th "

Received 17th "

Enclosures No. 2

General No. 63

No. 6 Forwards copy of letter from the Commissioner and Sessions Judge of Ashtagrama and requests that the privilege to carry Arms granted to persons of the Coorg race may be withdrawn from Poorali Atchiah, on the ground that he is a native of Coorg, and also from his family.

94/5

Recommended

Approved

1874

Coorg Sept. 1874. [illegible] No. 94

From 29/4/74
The Offg. Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

To The Judicial Commr.
Mysore & Coorg

Dated Bangalore, 25th April 1874
Despatched - 27th April 1874
Received - 29th April 1874

Enclosures No.

General No. 92 of 1874
No. 561.

With reference to your letter No. 62-6 of the 16th instant requesting that the privilege to carry arms granted to persons of the Coorg race may be withdrawn from Bonna atchiah and his family

I am desired to enquire whether the privilege should not be withdrawn from the other persons concerned in the murder of

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on	Issued on
1st Reminder	
2nd Reminder	
3rd Reminder	
Heading:	
Case or Diary No.	
If post copy of telegram required	
Date of despatch of above	
List of enclosures	

(Code word for telegrams.)

S.
GIPC—21—158(Genl)MFP—(M)1958—3-5-34—50 000 Pads

1894/5

Foreign Office, Downing Street
September 28th 1894

To
The Judicial Commissioner
Mysore Coorg

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 63 of 7th instant requesting that the privilege to carry arms granted to persons of the Coorg race may be withdrawn from Poonacha Achanah and his family, I am desired to enquire whether the privilege should not be withdrawn from the other persons concerned in the murder of Manja Nanda Bhanda if they are living.

I have &c

[illegible]

No 500/74

15 SN 4

Coorg Civil Commissioners Office
Bellgalore 11th June 1874.

From

Lieut Colonel J. Le Hardy
Offg Civil Commissioner
of Coorg

To

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
of Coorg.

Sir.

In reply to your letter No 94 dated 28th April 1874. I have the honor to report that the other persons concerned in the murder of Munjunatha Pillutt, have been convicted & sentenced as shewn in the margin.

2. The privilege of carrying Arms may be withdrawn from the nearest male relatives of these persons who were concerned in the murder, and who are Coorgs, and also from P. Atchuda and the male members of his family as already recommended.

I have the honor to be
your most obedient Servant

Offg Civil Commission

2 Released under Regl 1 of 1872 for life.
3 Released under Regl 1 of 1872 for life.

From 1874. 75
The Offg Judicial Commr
To
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department

Dated 11th June 1874.
Despatched 18th " —
Received 18 "
Repd 19th.

Enclosures No.

General No. 500
No. 71

In reply to ... dated ... I am directed to inform ... that the persons concerned in the ... of Ramjeeth Bhuttee ... convicted and sentenced ... recommended that the pu... of conveying a ... drawn from the ... relinquishment of the persons concerned in the murder

16 SN 5

Sunday.
25th June 1944

My dear Wachenfeld

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line† — *Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on | Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. 5.

MGIPC—S1—138(Cen1)MFP—01-1963—3.3.64—50,000 Pads

17 (SNG)

29/6

My dear Mackenzie.

Jowinapah was not included apparently on the list sent from this office, so his relative the Dewan would not be affected by the order.

With the question of forfeiture of Jummas, I have not any concern,

DEPARTME

BRANCH

Draft

Let
Memora
Teleg

No.

To

Class for telegrams

Ordinary
Express
Urgent*
Lgrams
Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. 5.

MGIPC—S1—158 Coal MFP—(M 1953)—3-3-54—30 000 Pads

but the recommendation
was understood to
affect merely the carry
ing of arms

Yours very truly

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dat

To

To be issued on	Issued on
1st Reminder	
2nd Reminder	
3rd Reminder	
Heading :	
Case or Diary No.	
If post copy of telegram required	
Date of despatch of above	
List of enclosures	

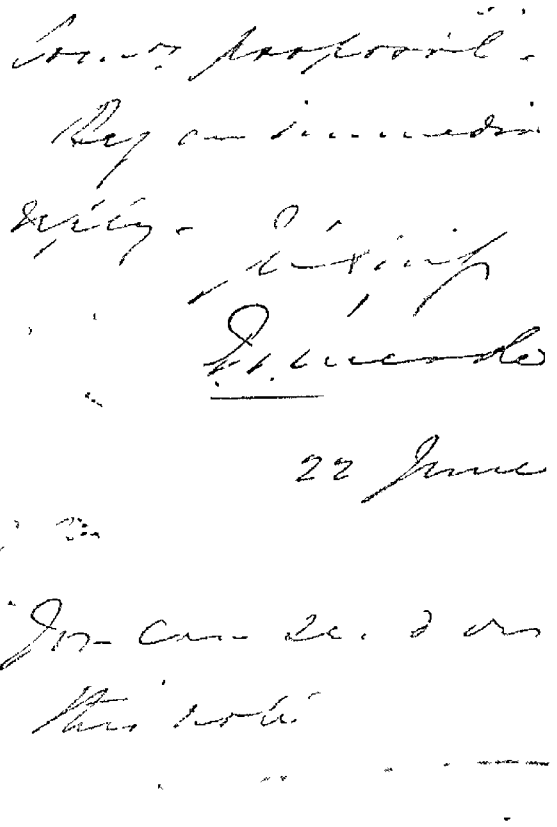
(Code word for telegrams.)

S. S.
MGIPC—S1—155(Cm)MFP—(M-1953)—3-3-34—50,000 Pads

(SN)

Dear Secretary,

Before taking
final orders on
this cause: I this
it wd be well
to send the file
to Engr Rom.
with a D.S. to
ascertain if he ha.
any comments &
objection on the



1st

2nd

3rd

Hea

Cos

If pe

Date

Last

22 June

7 | 8N 8

Coorg.

The Arms Act XXXI of 1860 has been carefully looked over and no section in it specially provides that the Chief Commr. had power to withdraw the privilege from the Coorgs of carrying Arms without licenses, in any case of abuse of such privilege.

2. Section XXVIII enacts that a Magistrate or the Officer authorized by the Governor General may grant licenses to carry Arms and suspend and revoke them whenever he may think fit.

3. As certain other classes, residents of Coorg, are bound to obtain licenses to carry Arms, (Govt. State exemptions by Home Dept. Notification No 700 of 1st Feby 1873) and which licenses the Magistrate of the District has power to withdraw if occasion applies, it follows, I presume that in the spirit of Sec XXVIII of the Act—

Act, para 4, as amended
by Act VI of 1866, the
Ch: Constable may, also
in the case of a license, with-
drawn from any individual,
a Caveat, the privilege
to carry his arms with-
out license, whose such
privilege may be used
in any unlawful pur-
pose, dangerous to the
Public Peace.
4. The Petitioner will
effect his petition as
a Private Report as pro-
vided 3 Chapter b. (2) of
the Home Department Notifica-
tion which specially af-
fects to the Corps only
Mhow 2/7/74

Chief Commr:

The file is sent.
Sent herewith a D.O.
to Major Showers.
His reply is herewith
Post-Offs. Inv.
Invoices are claimed
The Question is
whether Mr. Peter

re related to the
Hd Quarters Cadets -
The papers had
better be sent back
to Supt. Cadets Engrs
Thomson & returned
from Cadets & Cadets
given to prepare
a correct list -
The Secretary was
requested accordingly.

3/7 1879 Adj.

Copy

Clifton
3/7
Jan 1811
4 men

Sent I under not
Sealed of Bonthes
the should Romain
but of the Enemy
Instantly that the
Expedition may be
withdrawn in Safety
for any family
that those Members
who the Service may
now be detained by
the Enemy

The Consignment or
Indorsement
Entitled to the
Benefit of this Law
Shall be deemed
Sufficient if the Crew

Ellis

4.7.79

Copy to Genl Cornell

Wm Ellery

COORG DEPT. 1874. No. 211

From—To the Juridical Commissioner
for Coorg

Dated 8th
Received July
Registered

No. 217

Subject.

In reply to No 809/74 of
11th inst Land Revenue—and
Cutcherry Collection under
the Separate Establishment
in the Subdivision of
North Kanara (Sirsee)
forwarding for being sum-
moned the persons named
in the Schedule herewith
I enclose herewith 11
Nos of

24 59

Coorg Chief Comm's Office
Bangalore 8th July 1874

To The Judicial Commissioner
for Coorg
Bangalore

Sir,

In reply to your letter No 500/74 of the 11th instant I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Comr, to forward for your information a copy of a letter addressed to the Supdt of Coorg on the subject of the withdrawal of the Inquiry to carry arms from persons who were concerned in the Murder of Ramjanatt Khatti of Coorg —

I have &c

H. Lecky

Copy
draft for
approval

SHIP

COORG DEPT. 1874. No. 1

To The Superintendent of Coorg
Mercara

Dated. 8.
Received. Jan 74
Registered.

No. 29

Subject.

Sir I have to enclose a Notification with drawings & Specification for the Carriage of Sand & Stone on Public Roads in the districts of Mercara as referred to from I to be submitted —

From The Commissioner

Pub No 2986
12

Foreign Office
Bangalore 8th July 1874

To
The Superintendent of Coorg
Mercara

Sir,

The Judicial Commissioner having suggested that the privilege to carry arms may be withdrawn from certain Coorgs connected with the murder of one Manjanna Bhatt, I am desired to inform you that Her Excellency in full consideration of the matter does not wish to withdraw the exemption from the operation of the Arms Act from the relatives of the parties concerned in the Crime in question, but she considers that the exemption should cease in the case of Pattchah (one of the men convicted of the Crime) and he accordingly authorizes you to give a Notification to that effect -

2. You should however make it publicly known that the exemption may be withdrawn in future from any family

[illegible] use, for
an unlawful purpose,
the weapons they are
permitted to carry—

3. If, consequent on
this order, P. Atchiah
is required for the
duties of a Sumner
Rifles, you should,
if necessary, make
a special report of the
case.—

Yours &c.

[signature]

Copy
Draft for Appt

SN/4

1874.

COORG DEPT. REGR. NO.

To

The Superintendent
of Coorg

Dated, Bangalore, 3rd November

Despatched

Enclosures No.

General No. 536 / No. 66 } 187 —7 .

With reference to the
215/128 dated 10th Oct 1874.

The cancellation, dur-
ing the lifetime of the
present holder, Canera
Mekiah, of the two Jamma
Sannads received with
the above letter, is sanc-
tioned as a punishment
for his complicity in a
murder case.

SN 17

Coorg Superintendent's
letter No. 215/128 of the 10th
October 1871.

Summl. No. 536/66, 3rd Nov. 1874 Order thereon.

The cancellation, during the lifetime of the present holder, Poovia Atchiah, of the two Jammia Sanmads received with the above letter, is sanctioned as a punishment for his complicity in a murder case.

2. It is understood that this order will not have the effect of depriving the holder of the lands comprised in the Sanmads above referred to - but although allowed that the remission of 50 per cent of the assessment imposed upon them will be withdrawn, and full assessment levied instead.

Offg. Secretary.

The Supdt of Coorg.

SM 12

No. 211 / 945

FROM

C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Home Dept.
Public.

SIMLA, the 24 April 1879.

SIR,

AT clauses (*j*) to (*s*) of paragraph 16 of the Home Department Resolution of 21st June 1878 regarding the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," were noted some of the points on which the Local Governments would have to issue subsidiary rules and instructions under the Arms Act. I am directed to request that His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be favoured at an early date with copies of the Rules issued on these points by [illegible].

It is proposed to issue some general instructions for the guidance of officials on Guaranteed and State Railways in the discharge of their obligations under the Arms Act. But this cannot be properly done until the Government of India know what provisions have been made in the Local Government rules for the grant of rewards for information leading to the detection of offences against the Act.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. Bernard

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Govt. Central Branch [illegible]

1879. U.9.

From
Offg: Secy: to Govt of Ind
Home De

To
Ch. Comr of Mysore L

Dated 29 April 1879
Recd 12 May 1879
Rep. 5 Enclos. No. 4 spare c

No. 211
54 5.

Ask. for copies of
issued by Ch. Comr on
for it connected with
Arms Act,

To Mysore No. 5 dated 12 May 1879

Enclosure No. 4 in Home Department Letter No. 211 dated 29th April 1879

[illegible] Resolution
Quoted for information and
action taken.

[illegible]
21st June 1879
[illegible]

[illegible]

1885.
No. 15 [illegible] copies were sent to the Govt of India P.W.D. Railway, who asked for them in connection with the question of [illegible] to railway servants out of proceeds of [illegible] and ammunition fees.

With regards Clause 2 of the Resolution, Rules to be issued by the Chief Comrs have been framed on communications with the Inspector General of Police and in the absence of the Police Code nearly 500 applications for the grant of licenses are annually received. Under the 12 May 1873 [illegible] Ch. Comr appointed in the Mysore Region 12 persons under Arms Act Rule 1 of 21 June 1878 was authorized to grant licenses for the [illegible] Rules framed by him under the Act, [illegible] and the whole has been carried on in addition to the [illegible] duties of the Office. [illegible] Rules for the grant of licenses under the Act,

(SM3

No. 31
1103

FROM

THE HONOURABLE C. GRANT, C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg

Home Department
Public.

Simla, the 30 July 1881.

SIR,

IT has recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the rules issued by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Arms Act (No. XI of 1878) contain no provision for the grant of licenses for the importation by land into British India of arms (except rifles not intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes, or parts of, or fittings for, such rifles), ammunition, or military stores, although such licenses are required by Section 6 of the Act.

2. It appears to the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, that the defect would be sufficiently supplied by the following addition to Rule 6 of the Rules published in the Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—

"Licenses to import arms (other than rifles not intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes, or parts of, or fittings for, such rifles), ammunition, or military stores by land shall be granted by the Magistrate of the district into which the importation is to take place. For such licenses a form similar to Form III appended to these Rules shall be used, and the fee payable in respect of each license shall be Rs. 10."

Before, however, deciding to prescribe this additional rule, the Government of India would be glad to receive an expression of your opinion ———— on the subject generally, and more especially as to (1) the officer by whom such licenses should be granted; (2) the form in which they should be given; and (3) the fee which should be charged thereon

3. It will be observed that, under paragraph 4 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, the prohibitions and directions regarding military stores have been extended as follows,—

(*a*) to sulphur in quantities above 10 seers, all sections of the Act, to all parts of India; and

(*b*) to saltpetre and lead, Sections 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19 to 28, in all districts on the external land frontier of British India and in the seaboard districts of British Burma.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Grant

Secretary to the Government of India.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 917, H., R. & A. D.—29-7-81.—30".

4/1/4
D. 15f

From

Home Department
Simla

No. 3/
103 30-7-87
9-8-87.

States it has been found nec
to add to the Rules publd in
Notification No. 578 of 6.3.
regarding the grant of lic
for the importation by land
British India of arms, a
munition or military Stores, a
and invites C. Cs. opinion a
the Form giving the licens
fees form fit, & the fee ch
are thereon.

Bo Secret C 1068 C/13/10/87

Stamp the Act & Rules

9/8 Myl

Copy of the Act and rules annex
up to date subd on the 25
we Not No 219 & 20th Dec
portion on the 3rd working of the
Arms Act

11 8 87

Circular No. 15 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Simla, September 21, 1882.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

By order,

Major, R.E.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1411, dated 1st September 1882.

Notification—By the Government of India, Home Department.

UNDER the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, in substitution of the rule contained in Home Department Notification No. 1555, dated the 30th September 1881, regarding the grant of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses required for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

RULE.

Licenses may be granted to cultivators and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended to Notification No. 1555, dated 30th September 1881.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

No. 187/495 & 191/499

Received 485
17/10/

Forwarded to the under-mentioned Officers for information.

No. 187/495 Exc: Engr Irrig &
No 189/497 Engr in Chief S. Railway
No 190/498. Manager M. S Railway
No. 191/499 Examiner of Accts
No 188/496 Secy to Govt by Mysore

Secretary to Chief Commissioner

17-10-82

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circular No. 15 Public Works.

Dated Simla, September 21, 1882.

Received

Grant of licences to cultivators and other persons without payment of any fee entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are required for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 710 P. W. D.—25-9-82.—1,300.

File No. 19 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-2

Subject.

Arms and Ammunition

Prohibition of the transport within British India of firearms and part of firearms and of gun powder and other ammunition or military stores except under certain conditions (s.1)

Treating of iron droppings or pellets used by Indian Shikaries instead of shot as arms and ammunition for the purposes of the Arms Act(s.2).

Previous References.	Later References.

reen).

&P—(M-245)—21-8-34—30,000.

Endorsement No.3557, dated the 28th November 1873 from the Government of India forwarding copy of G of I Resolution No.62/3548 of even date with notifications prohibiting the transshipment from and transport within British India, of cannon, fire arms etc except under certain ranks and conditions therewith appended.

Endorsement No.50/1637, dated the 7th October 1881 from the Government of India, Home Department communicating copies of correspondence with Government of N.W.P and Oudh stating that iron droppings or pellets(boonda) are ammunition and should be treated as such for the purposes of the Arms Act 1878.

From

To

Dated

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No

No

No. 3548.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 28th November 1873.

READ again the following correspondence relating to the manufacture, importation, sale, transport, &c., of arms and ammunition under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860 as amended by Act VI. of 1866:

Foreign Department Notification No. 1707, dated the 26th November 1869, and the rules published under it for regulating the importation of arms and ammunition into or through the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3582, dated the 29th July 1870.

To Financial Department, No. 5113, dated 23rd November 1870.

Circular to the Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 5104-12, dated the 23rd November 1871, and replies to this circular.

Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 1959P, dated 19th November 1870, forwarding certain papers on the subject of the importation of fire-arms into Rajpootana.

Ditto, No. 1590, dated 28th July 1871.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 4491, dated 30th September 1870.

From Financial Department, No. 4119, dated 28th December 1870.

Circular to all Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 2923 to 2929, dated 14th June 1871, and replies received.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 2192, dated 10th May 1871.

Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 2922, dated 14th June 1871.

Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 1274 P, dated the 22nd June 1871, forwarding, for disposal, replies to a circular issued in May 1869, enquiring how far the rules sanctioned for Bengal to regulate the importation and transport of arms and ammunition would be suitable for the other provinces.

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 40—2630 to 2633, dated 14th August 1873, and replies received.

RESOLUTION.

In May 1869 the Government of India in the Foreign Depart-
nt sanctioned certain rules for regulating the importation of fire-
s and ammunition into the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and their
nsport from place to place within the limits of those provinces,
er the provisions of Sections 17 and 22 of Act XXXI. of 1860,
at the same time issued a circular to the other Local Govern-
nts and Administrations inquiring how far such rules would meet
r respective requirements.

2. From the replies received it appears necessary to frame uniform regulations for placing the importation and inland transport of cannon and arms and ammunition under systematic control throughout British India.

3. And from other portions of the correspondence read, it appears desirable to prohibit the transhipment of cannon and arms and ammunition at certain British Indian ports, and to restrict the granting of passes for the exportation of cannon and arms and ammunition from British India.

4. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased to declare as follows:

Firstly, as regards the importation of cannon and arms and ammunition, that licenses for import under Section 17, Act XXXI. of 1860, will henceforward be granted only at places and by the officials named in the list appended to this Resolution. These orders will supersede the notifications issued from the Home Department in October 1860 and July 1866, which authorized the chief police officer in every town and frontier district to grant licenses, and so much of the Foreign Office notification of 1869 as relates to the importation of arms, &c., by sea or by land into India; also so much of the notification [dated 22nd July 1873] which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of July 23rd, 1873, as relates to the importation of fire-arms and ammunition into the territories under the Government of Bengal.

Secondly, as regards the transhipment of arms, &c., that a notification has issued under Section 6 of Act VI. of 1873, prohibiting such transhipment at the ports to which that Act extends.

Thirdly, as regards the inland transport of arms, &c., from one part of India to another, that the rules of which a copy is appended to this Resolution are approved, and that they be published under Section 22 of Act XXXI. of 1860; further that, in order to enable the Local Administrations under the Government of India to make similar rules for interior transport within their respective territories, a notification has issued delegating to the Chief Commissioners the power conferred upon a Local Government by Section 22 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Fourthly, as regards the granting of passes for exporting arms and ammunition, that no such passes shall in future be granted for exportation either by land or sea, except by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and such other officers as the Government of India, or the Governments of Madras and Bombay within their respective Presidencies, may have expressly authorized, or may hereafter expressly authorize, in this behalf. That all such passes shall be granted subject, as far as may be, to the rules for the transport of arms within British India, and that, whenever there is a Political Agent, Cantonment Magistrate, or other British official at the place of destination, the pass shall be delivered to him within six days of the arrival there of the articles covered by it, with a view to his satisfying himself that there is no deficiency, in the

same manner as a Magistrate of a British district required to do by the inland transport rules.

List of places of import by Sea, and of the Officers authorized to grant licenses.

Names of places.	Officer authorized to grant licenses.
Madras.	
Bimlipatam	Secretary to Government, Madras.
Coconada	
Madras	The Magistrates of the districts in which these ports are included, *viz.*, Tanjor Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canar and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
Tuticorin	
Calicut	
Mangalore	
Bombay.	
Bombay	Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Kurrachee	Commissioner in Sindh.
Aden	The Resident at Aden.
Bengal.	
Calcutta	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
British Burma.	
Rangoon	The Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
Bassein	
Akyab	
Moulmein	
Tavoy	
Mergui	

Import by Land.

The Officers authorized to grant licenses to import arms and ammunition [more than the reasonable quantity which requires by law no license] by Land into any part of the territories under the Government of India, are—the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and such officers as the Governments of Madras and Bombay shall appoint for those Presidencies respectively.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution, with the appended rules and notifications, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3559.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 28th November 1873.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of Act VI. of 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment of cannon and fire-arms and parts of fire-arms, and of gunpowder and other ammunition, at all ports to which the said Act extends or may hereafter be extended, except under license from the Officer charged to grant license of import into British India.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 3560.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 28th November 1873.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the authority vested in him by Section 22 of Act XXXI. of 1860, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to prohibit the transport of fire-arms and parts of fire-arms, and of gunpowder and other ammunition or military stores as described in Section 22 of the Act above cited, from any place in British India within the jurisdiction of one Local Government or Administration to any place in British India within the jurisdiction of another Local Government or Administration, except under the following rules and conditions.

2. Any person desirous of transporting any of the above-mentioned articles [except in reasonable quantities for his own private use] from any of the sea-port towns or frontier stations into which arms can be imported under license, into the interior of British India beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Local Government or Administration within the limits of which such sea-port or station is situated, must apply for a pass to the officer empowered by the Government of India to grant licenses under Section 17 of Act XXXI. of 1860 for import to the sea-port or station.

3. When a person is desirous of transporting any such articles from any place in British India other than the sea-ports or stations referred to in the last preceding rule, to any place in British India within the territories of another Local Government or Administration, he must apply for a pass to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, or to the Secretary to the Local Government of the territory out of which he desires to convey the articles, or to such other officer as the Government of India may have authorized by notification to grant such a pass.

4. The application must in either case be in writing; it must specify the town, station, or other place into which the articles are intended to be transported, and must contain full information as to the quantity, quality, and description of the articles and the purpose for which they are respectively designed. Where the articles have been imported from abroad, the license under which they have been imported must be appended.

5. It will be within the discretion of the authorized officer to grant the pass if from the information thus given and otherwise obtained he considers that such pass may be safely granted. A register shall be kept of all passes so granted, and a copy of each pass shall be sent to the Magistrate of the district within which the place to which the articles are to be transported is situated.

6. The articles covered by such pass shall be taken direct to the place of destination mentioned in the pass without being sold or made use of at any intermediate place.

7. On the articles reaching their destination the person in charge thereof must deliver the pass to the Office of the Magistrate of the district within six days. It will be the duty of that officer to satisfy himself that the articles transported correspond with the entries in the pass, and to see that any deficiency that may exist is satisfactorily accounted for. The pass shall then be endorsed and returned to the holder if he may lawfully keep in his possession the articles of which it covers the transport.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 3561.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 28th November 1873.

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the power conferred by Act XXXII. of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma, the power given to a Local Government by Section 22 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SN 2

No. 1630.

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Home Department
Public.

SIMLA, the 7th October 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1189, dated the 27th ultimo, enquiring whether the iron droppings or pellets known in the North-Western Provinces as *boonda* and used by Native shikaries instead of shot should be held to be military stores or ammunition as defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

2. In reply I am to say that, from the reports submitted with your letter, it appears to the Governor General in Council clear that these iron droppings or pellets are ammunition, and should be treated as such for the purposes of the Arms Act.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

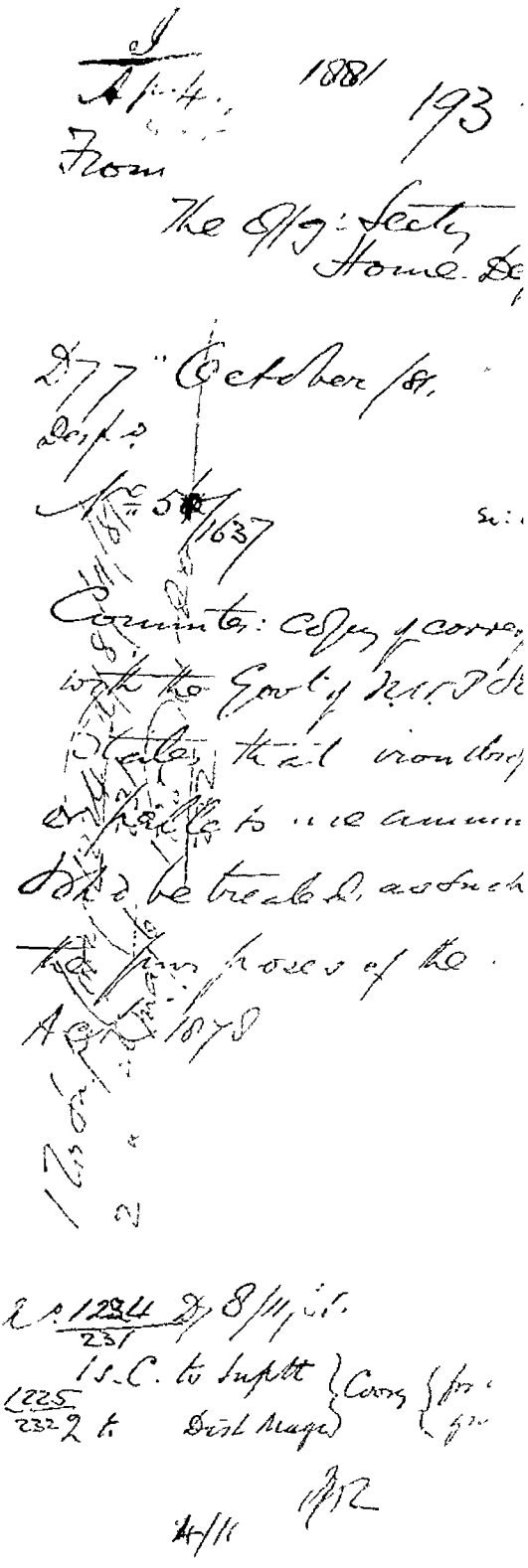
No. 51/1037

Copy of correspondence forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, for information.

for Lt.-Colonel

for Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

A R M.—Home Department Press—No 332—27-10-81—179.



No. 1189, dated Naini Tál, the 27th September 1881.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to forward the papers marginally noted regarding iron droppings or pellets known as *boonda*, and to request that this Government may be favoured with an authoritative ruling as to whether, under the Arms Act, 1878, this iron shot is to be included among military stores or ammunition.

Letter No. 221, dated the 28th July 1881, from the Commissioner of Benares, and enclosures.
Letter No. 1085, dated the 11th August 1881, to the Commissioner of Benares.
Letter No. 262, dated the 10th September 1881, from the Commissioner of Benares, and enclosures.

No. 221, dated the 28th July 1881.

From—The Commissioner, Benares Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE Magistrate of Azimgarh has enquired whether iron droppings or pellets known as *boonda* are subject to the provisions of the Arms Act.

I have the honour to enclose a brief report on this substance, sent to me by the District Superintendent of Police of Benares.

2. The District Superintendent of Police of Azimgarh has found a consignment of fifteen maunds sent from Jubbulpore to a merchant in Azimgarh.

3. The pellets are of irregular size more or less spherical in shape.

There is no doubt the pellets are used by shikaries instead of ordinary shot.

4. I do not send specimens, as that is hardly required.

The Azimgarh Magistrate calls the substance "*iron dust*," but "iron dust" is in reality fine iron filings and is known as *loha-choora*.

5. I hardly think these *boonda* pellets can well be classed as "ammunition" under the Act.

Dated Benares, the 25th July 1881.

From—W. W. CLIFFORD, District Superintendent of Police.

To—The Commissioner, Benares Division.

I FORWARD herewith a report from Inspector Reuton regarding the iron dust sent by you for enquiry on the 23rd instant. On inspecting it, I at once recognized it as being what my shikaries in Hamirpur District used to use as shot. The sample sent by you and another of iron filings are forwarded herewith.

Report by H. W. LOCKHART REUTON, Esq., Hd. Ors. and Reserve Inspector of Police,—dated Benares, the 25th July 1881.

I BEG to state that the iron pieces which the Commissioner sent are called *boonda* (iron droppings), and are principally used by shikaries instead of shot; it is produced from cast iron and not from malleable iron; the cast iron is well heated and hammered, and *boonda* is produced. A blacksmith told me that the municipal lamp-posts, being made of cast iron, would, when heated and hammered, produce *boonda*. The hammering causes it to disintegrate, and this is how *boonda* is made. Having made enquiry in the city, I could not get any *boonda*, but one man said he could import it from Mirzapur at Rs. 20 per maund. As the price of shot is

two seers per rupee, and *boonda* sells at the same price, it is difficult to say why shikaries should prefer *boonda* to shot. I think it is for the following reasons:

(1.) In purchasing large quantities, *boonda* must be considerably cheaper than shot.

(2.) In purchasing shot they must go to a licensed dealer where they are asked to give their names, &c.; whilst in purchasing *boonda* they are not subjected to any questioning.

(3.) Probably at Azimgarh and other small districts, there being no licensed dealers, they are unable to obtain shot, and therefore buy *boonda*.

The material called *loha-choore* is iron filings, of which I send a sample for Commissioner's inspection; the price is eight annas a seer, and is utilized for the following purposes:

(1.) Dyeing hair.

(2.) It is one of the ingredients employed in making black ink.

(3.) It is also one of the ingredients employed in making *missi* (a powder made of vitriol, iron filings, &c.) with which the teeth are tinged of a black color, and is much used by Native women, and which, it is said, also strengthens the gums.

(4.) Manufacturing fire-works.

Boonda, which can be pulverized, is stated to be used for the same purposes as *loha-choore*; but as the latter is readily procurable and sells at the same price, I do not think any one would purchase *boonda*, and take the trouble to pulverize it in preference to *loha-choore*.

Several Natives, whom I have asked, state that *boonda* is used by shikaries instead of shot.

P. S.—I beg to return the small tin box containing *boonda* sent by the Commissioner.

No. 1085, dated the 11th August 1881.

From—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

To—The Commissioner, Benares Division.

With reference to your letter No. 221, dated 28th July 1881, in regard to a consignment of iron droppings or pellets, known as *boonda*, sent from Jubbulpore to a merchant in Azimgarh, I am directed to say that you should call on the importers to explain for what purposes the iron droppings are used, and to whom they sell the article. On receipt of your reply Government can decide what action should be taken in the matter.

No. 262, dated the 10th September 1881.

From—The Commissioner, Benares Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In reply to your No. 1085, of 11th ultimo, I have the honour to forward copy of Magistrate Azimgarh's letter No. 529 of 26th ultimo, as also copy of District Superintendent Police Azimgarh's first report on the occasion of the arrival of the shot in question in Azimgarh, it not being clear from my file whether copy of this latter report has ever been sent to you.

2. It appears that the shot in question was obtained by professional shikaries for use as shot in fire-arms.

3. This being so, I see no reason whatever why the article should not be considered as included in the definition of ammunition given in the Arms Act. Gunpowder and leaden shot are not there expressly named among the articles which ammunition *also* includes. No one would doubt, I presume, but that these are ammunition. The definition of ammunition given in the Arms Act is evidently not intended to name all articles which come within its category, but only to specify certain articles about which there might be doubt.

Memorandum by E. R. Parsons, Esq., Officiating District Superintendent of Police,—dated Azimgarh, the 16th July 1881.

A CONSIGNMENT of iron shot, designated as iron dust, weighing fifteen maunds and nine seers, has come by East Indian Railway through Messrs. Burn and Company, forwarding agents, to the address of one Khustaba Khan (mir shikari) of Pergunnah Sagri, uncovered by license. This shot has been sent by one Babar Khan, also a mir shikari of this district, and was bought from the shop of Ram Lall and Ganeshi Lal, banias of village Piparsarah, Tahsil Sihora, District Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, and was booked at Sihora road, East Indian Railway Station. The men are liable to punishment under sections 10 and 19, clause (d) of Indian Arms Act XI of 1878. Requests Magistrate will kindly address the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore on the subject in order to have a full enquiry made as to how so large a quantity came to be sold and booked without a license of any kind.

Salar Buksh, brother of Khustaba Khan, took delivery of the shot from Messrs. Burn and Company, but it has been detained and kept in the city station malkhana, pending the enquiry and Magistrate's orders.

No. 529, dated the 26th August 1881.

Memo. from—The Magistrate of Azimgarh.

To—The Commissioner, Benares Division.

In reply to his No. 50, dated the 23rd current, has the honour to state that this iron shot was not imported by any *merchant*, but by professional shikaries for use as shot in fire-arms, it being cheaper than leaden shot.

A. E. M.—Home Department Press—No. 333—27-10-81—204.

File No. 20 of O.H.

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

·my and Navy signal code

---for the transmission of state cypher messages.

---to be adopted in all telegraphic messages.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.—(Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6 34—30,000

Table of contents. File 20 of O.K.

Letters Nos. 89T and 93 T dated the 28th February 1882 from the Government of India, Public Works Department requesting that the cypher code laid down in the Army and Navy Signal Code may be adopted in all telegrams which it may be considered inexpedient to make public.

No. 93 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM AND COORG.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.

Fort William, February 28, 1882.

SIR,

In forwarding, for your information, copy of the enclosed Circular letter No. 89 T, dated 28th February 1882, I am directed to invite your attention to the Circular from this Office, No. 1 P W, dated 3rd April 1877, forwarding a copy of the Army and Navy Signal Book, and to state that, as therein requested, the cypher code laid down in it should henceforth be adopted in all telegraphic messages which it may be considered inexpedient to make public.

2. The officials to whom the Signal Book has been supplied are enumerated in the accompanying list.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G R C Tulloch

Major,

Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To the Chief Commr of Coorg.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

To

No. 93 T.

Dated February 28, 1882.

Received

Requests that the cypher code laid down in the Army and Navy Signal Code may be adopted in all telegrams which it may be considered inexpedient to make public.

No. 201, P. W. D. Press—28-2-82—100.

No. 93 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

To

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Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

To

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNORS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

THE MILITARY SECRETARIES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, INDIA, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB, IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM AND COORG, IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA, IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENT TO GOVERNOR GENERAL, BILUCHISTAN, IN THE GENERAL AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SIND AND PESHAWUR.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, February 28, 1882.

SIR,

The Director General of Telegraphs having brought to notice the serious inconveniences caused by the sudden stoppage of work on all wires, especially in the large Offices, by the exercise of the power hitherto vested in certain high officials to clear the Telegraph *Offices* during transmission of "Confidential" messages, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council considers it desirable, in the interest of the general traffic of the Department, to withdraw the power to clear *Offices*, granted under Circular No. 1 T of 4th June 1875, to those officials authorized to clear the *Line*, as the political advantages of the existing practice do not appear to His Excellency to be sufficient to justify the obstructions caused by its exercise.

2. For facilitating confidential communication, I am directed to inform you that the cypher prescribed in the Army and Navy Signal Book* has been communicated to the officials enumerated in the accompanying list.

* Copy enclosed.

3. The book should be treated as a confidential publication and kept under lock and key; and in case of vacating an appointment, the book should be made over to the successor.

4. The instructions for the use of the cypher will be found at page xliii of the Code.

5. I am to add that this Circular is not for publication, but is intended only for the information of the Officers concerned in the exercise of the power referred to. The revocation of the power will not be published among the general traffic rules of the Department, but will be included only in the supplementary traffic Code issued under the authority of the Director General of Telegraphs. This decision will not in any way affect the powers which have been granted to "Clear the line" in cases of urgency.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G R Gibbs Major,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
General Department.

List of Officials who have been supplied with copies of the Army and Navy Signal Book.

Already supplied under cover of Public Works Circular No. 1 of 1877 to the Public Works Departments of the Governments of—

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North Western Provinces.

Chief Comissioners of—
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Mysore and Coorg.
Assam.

Resident at Hyderabad.

Agents to Governor General—
Central India.
Rajputana.

Director General Telepraphs.

Inspector General, Military Works.

Director of State Railways.

Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways—
Calcutta.
Lahore.
Lucknow.

Consulting Engineers—
Madras.
Bombay.

Officials who are now being supplied with copies—

The several Departments of the Government of India.
„ Private Secretary to Viceroy.
„ „ Secretaries to Governors of Madras and Bombay.
„ Military Secretaries to the Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab in the General Department.

The Chief Commissioners of—
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Assam.
Coorg.
} General Department.

Resident, Hyderabad. Do. do.

Agents to Governor General—
Central India.
Rajputana.
} Do. do.

Agent to Governor General—
Beluchistan, Public Works Department and General Department.

Commissioners of—
Sind.
Peshawar.

Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 255, P. W. D. Press—2-3-82—250.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

To

No. 89 T.

Dated February 25, 1882.

Received 17th March 82

Forwards copy of the "Army and Navy" Signal Code for the transmission of State cypher messages.

No. 505A, P. W. D. Press—28-2-82—150.

Herewith Circular
printed in the P. W.
No 183-477. with a slip attached
with a note
to it signed by the Chief Engr
Copy of book is appended.

Army & Navy Signal
book referred to in letter
No 1 Public Works dated 23rd
3rd 1877 has been kept by me
and will be duly kept under
lock & key by me in con-
formity with instructions
therein given, & made
over by me to my successor

Signed/ Charles S. Saunders
Chief Engr.
11-6-77.

17/3 82

H W

10

No. 89 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

To

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

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THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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THE AGENT TO GOVERNOR GENERAL, BILUCHISTAN, IN THE GENERAL AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SIND AND PESHAWUR.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G. R. GIBBS, Major,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS

Telegraph.

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No 89 T

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- Bombay.
- Bengal.
- North Western Provinces.

Chief Comissioners of—

- Central Provinces.
- British Burmah.
- Mysore and Coorg.
- Assam.

Resident at Hyderabad.

Agents to Governor General—

- Central India.
- Rajputana.

Director General Telegraphs.

Inspector General, Military Works.

Director of State Railways.

Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways—

- Calcutta.
- Lahore.
- Lucknow.

Consulting Engineers—

- Madras.
- Bombay.

Officials who are now being supplied with copies—

The several Departments of the Government of India.

„ Private Secretary to Viceroy.

„ „ Secretaries to Governors of Madras and Bombay.

„ Military Secretaries to the Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab in the General Department.

The Chief Commissioners of—

- Central Provinces.
- British Burmah.
- Assam.
- Coorg.

} General Department.

Resident, Hyderabad. Do. do.

Agents to Governor General—

- Central India.
- Rajputana.

} Do. do.

Agent to Governor General—

Beluchistan, Public Works Department and General Department.

Commissioners of—

- Sind.
- Peshawar.

Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 255, P. W. D. Pres.—2-3-82—250.

I have returned the
copy of the Signal
Book & will keep it
as I keep the other
Cypher Code under lock
& key.
Acknowledge its receipt.
I see it stated within
that another copy
was sent early in
1877 to C.C. Mayors &
Corp. ascertain
what was done
with it

WG 18/3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS

Telegraph

To

No. 89 T.

Dated February 28, 1882.

Received

Forwards copy of the "Army and Navy" Signal Code for the transmission of State cypher messages.

No. 505A, P. W. D Press—28-2-82—150.

List of Officials who have been supplied with copies of the Army and Navy Signal Book.

Already supplied under cover of Public Works Circular No. 1 of 1877 to the Public Works Departments of the Governments of—

- Madras.
- Bombay.
- Bengal.
- North Western Provinces.

Chief Comissioners of—

- Central Provinces.
- British Burmah.
- Mysore and Coorg.
- Assam.

Resident at Hyderabad.

Agents to Governor General—

- Central India.
- Rajputana.

Director General Telepraphs.

Inspector General, Military Works.

Director of State Railways.

Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways—

- Calcutta.
- Lahore.
- Lucknow.

Consulting Engineers—

- Madras.
- Bombay.

Officials who are now being supplied with copies—

The several Departments of the Government of India.

„ Private Secretary to Viceroy.

„ „ Secretaries to Governors of Madras and Bombay.

„ Military Secretaries to the Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab in the General Department.

The Chief Commissioners of—

- Central Provinces.
- British Burmah.
- Assam.
- Coorg.

} General Department.

Resident, Hyderabad. Do. do.

Agents to Governor General—

- Central India.
- Rajputana.

} Do. do.

Agent to Governor General—

Beluchistan, Public Works Department and General Department.

Commissioners of—

- Sind.
- Peshawar.

Accountant General, Public Works Department.

255, P. W. D. Press—2-3-82—250.

I have retained the
copy of the Signal
Book & will keep it
as I keep the other
Cypher Code under lock
& Key.
acknowledge its receipt.
I see it stated within
that another copy
was sent early in
1877 to C.C. Gloucester
Coorg. ascertain
what was done
with it.

BG
18/3

File No. 21 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Army Signalling

Formation of a class for the instruction of officers in --(s.1)
Conditions on which military officers of the P.W.D allowed to join the class(s.2).

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97 — Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. File 21 of O.R.

G of I, P.W.Department Resolution No.199-2-15G, dated the 6th February 1883 regarding grant of concessions in the way of leave or allowances to any military officers of the P.W.D who wish to join the class for instruction of officers in Army signalling to be formed in Simla(s.1)

G of I, P.W.Department resolution No.312-29G dated the 28th February 1883 requesting that the names of the officers who wish to join the class for instruction in Army Signalling to be formed at Simla about the 20th April next may be forwarded direct to the Quarter Master General(s.2).

S. N. 1

Nos. 199—215 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, February 6, 1883.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, in continuation of Public Works Department letter Nos. 1619—36G, dated 8th December 1882.

The Governments of Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.

[By Order,]

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 198 G, dated 6th February 1883.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

The undersigned is directed to inform the Consulting Engineer, Lahore, in reply to the enquiry made in his No. 3190 E, dated 23rd December, regarding the conditions on which Military Officers of the Public Works Department will be allowed to join the class for the instruction of Officers in Army Signalling which is to be formed at Simla next April; that it is not the intention of Government to grant any concessions in the way of leave or allowances to enable Officers to join the class. The utmost that can be done is to give those who have leave at their credit and who wish to join the class, the opportunity of doing so.

No. 205 G

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

---

83 - 85
Nos 270 - 278

Copies to—

C.E. Lahore
E. Cam. Sqn.
Manager M.L.S.B.
Engineer-in-Chief I.S.B.
Col Tilly C.S.

21/2/83.

Nos. 199—215 G.

Dated February 6, 1883.

Received

Forwards copy of letter to Consulting Engineer, Lahore, intimating that it is not the intention of the Government of India to grant any concessions in the way of leave or allowances to any Military Officers of the Public Works Department who wish to join the class for instruction of Officers in Army Signalling to be formed in Simla

---

No. 108 A., P. W. D. Press—7-2-83—418.

SN.2

Nos. 312—29 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, February 28, 1883.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations, and Officers marginally noted, in continuation of Public Works Department Circular letter Nos. 1619—36 G, dated 8th December 1882, and Nos. 199—215, dated 6th February 1883, with request that the names of the Officers who wish to attend the class may be forwarded direct to the Quarter Master General, Simla.

The Governments of Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.

By order,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Circular Memo. No. 740 A, dated 19th February 1883.

From—The Offg. Quarter Master General in India,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Signalling and Telegraphy.

It is notified for information that, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, a class for the instruction of Officers in Army Signalling will be formed at Simla about the 20th April next, and will be completed before the commencement of the rainy season.

It is accordingly requested that the names of Officers, who wish to attend the class, may be furnished to this Office, as early as practicable, in order that all necessary arrangements may be made.

No. 318 G

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

To

Nos. 312—29 G.

Dated February 28, 1883.

Received

Requesting that the names of the Officers wh wish to join the class for instruction in Arm Signalling, to be formed at Simla, about the 20t April next, may be forwarded direct to th Quarter Master General

No. 280, P. W. D. Press—3-3-83—120.

File No. 22 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Artesian borings

Copies of Selections from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on ---in India.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-0-34—30,000.

Table of contents. File No.22 of O.R.

G of I, Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No.8/302-16, dated the 8th November 1881 forwarding copies of ~~xxx~~ selection from the Records of Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

Nos. $\frac{8}{302\text{-}312}$

FROM

E. C. BUCK, ESQ., C.S.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To The Chief Commissioner Coorg

Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Agri. & Horti.

Simla, the 8th November 1881.

SIR,

~~IN continuation of my letter No. $\frac{295}{296}$, dated 28th ultimo,~~ I am directed to forward, for information and for such distribution as may be thought necessary, 5 copies of a Selection* from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

* No. CLXXVIII.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J Holderness

for *Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

be distributed by.
Supdts: Engineer - 2 Int Cpr
Museum Survey - 1.
Secretary — 1
Survey Library - 1
5

13/12/81

No. 2

No.

1881

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE

To

Dated Simla, 8th November 1881.

26.11

SUBJECT.

Forwards copies of a Selection from the Rec of the Government of India containing rep on Artesian borings in India.

Books not required for Calcutta Secretariat Library

Written 26/11/12

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla—No. 308 R. & A. D.—10-11-81.—

5 Copies rec'd. 13/12

Nos. $\frac{8}{302\text{-}312}$

FROM

E. C. BUCK, ESQ., C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Agri. & Horti.

Simla, the 8th November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for information and for such distribution as may be thought necessary, copies of a Selection* from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

* No. CLXXVIII.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No.

1881

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTU
DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULT

To

Dated Simla, 8th November 1881.

Nos.

SUBJECT.

Forwards copies of a Selection from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 368 R. & A. D.—11-11-81.—60.

Nos. $\frac{8}{302\text{-}312}$.

FROM

E. C. BUCK, ESQ., C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Agri. & Horti.

Simla, the 8th November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for information and for such distribution as may be thought necessary, copies of a Selection* from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

* No. CLXXVIII.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No.

1881

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE

To

Dated Simla, 8th November 1881.

Nos.

SUBJECT.

Forwards copies of a Selection from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 398 R. & A. D.—11-11-81.—50.

Nos. $\frac{8}{302\text{-}312}$

FROM

E. C. BUCK, ESQ., C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Agri. & Horti.

Simla, the 8th November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for information and for such distribution as may be thought necessary, copies of a Selection* from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

* No. CLXXVIII.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No.

1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTUR DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTU

To

Dated Simla, 8th November 1881.

Nos.

SUBJECT.

Forwards copies of a Selection from the Reco of the Government of India containing repo on Artesian borings in India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 368 R. & A. D.—11-11-81.—5

Nos. $\frac{8}{302\text{-}312}$.

FROM

E. C. BUCK, Esq., C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Agri. & Horti.

Simla, the 8th November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for information and for such distribution as may be thought necessary, copies of a Selection* from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

* No. CLXXVIII.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No.

1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.

To

Dated Simla, 8th November 1881.

Nos. 30

SUBJECT.

Forwards copies of a Selection from the Records of the Government of India containing reports on Artesian borings in India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 309 R. & A. D.—11-11-81.—

1004

File No. 24 of O.R.

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-2

Subject.

Avenue Trees

Damages caused to the ----Mysore - Mercara Road by the Telegraph Department(s.1)

Preservation of ----(s.2).

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. File No.24 of OR.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg No.113-16, dated the 27th May 1875 forwarding certain observations by the Chief Commissioner on the reckless manner in which avenue trees on the Mysore - Mercara road had been mutilated by the Subordinates of the Telegraph Department(s.1)

Letter No.281, dated the 11th December 1880 from the Superintendent of Coorg to Chief Commissioner of Coorg regarding preservation of avenue trees(s.2).

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, 27th May 1875.

For the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Memo by Colonel Sankey, R. E., Chief Engineer of Mysore, dated Camp Mercara, 6th December 1874, bringing to notice the reckless and barbarous treatment the avenue trees between Periyapatna and Fraserpet and almost up to Mercara, have received at the hands of the Telegraph subordinates.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that, notwithstanding the stringent orders issued by him on the subject of lopping avenue trees, I found that no end of promising young trees between Periyapatna Fraserpet and almost up to Mercara, have just now been hacked about in such a manner by the Telegraph subordinates that they can never recover their form. Large numbers of the trees have been chopped down to a stump and the branches of others simply given a chop on the upper side and torn down splitting them half through, the debris being strewn about, and often thrown into our side drains without apparently any consideration as regards their removal.

I have never seen such reckless barbarous work.

It may be true that in several instances the trees were growing so directly under the telegraph wire that it would perhaps be better if one or other were removed, but this in no wise I consider excuses (1) the breach of the regulations on the subject of loppings, nor (2) the unallayed barbarity with which the trees have been treated.

The rearing of avenues has been undertaken and carried on throughout Mysore with much trouble and expense by both our own and the Revenue Department, and this proceeding on the part of the Telegraph Department is most disheartening.

It may now in many cases be desirable to remove entirely the existing avenue and plant Goni stumps some 25 ft. further back from the line of Telegraph posts.

No. 2822, dated 10th December 1874.

Copy of the above, by order of Sir Richard Meade, forwarded to Superintendent of Coorg, who is requested to hold an inquiry into the damage reported, and submit, at an early date, the result of the same to this Office.

No. 2823, dated 10th December 1874.

Ditto. to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, General No. 2275, dated 15th January 1875.

His memo No. 2823 of the 10th ultimo on the subject of the injury done to avenue trees near Chilkunda in the Periyapatna Taluk, and requesting to hold an inquiry into the damage, and to submit the result of the same.

In reply, has the honor to submit copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner on the subject, from which it will be seen that notice had been taken previously of the injury done to the avenues.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1009, dated Camp Hampapur, 15th January 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 728 of the 29th September 1874, forwarding copy of correspondence noted in the margin with respect to the removal of branches of road-side avenues which are likely to interfere with the telegraph wires.

No. 4477—155 of 22nd September, from Secretary.

2. In reply, I beg to report that this is the first representation which I have received on the subject, and I have given orders for the removal of 11 trees and certain branches of 52 trees which are reported to be likely to interfere with the telegraph wire.

1875.

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

GENERAL.

To

THE ~~COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.~~
" SUPERINTENDENT OF COORG.
" ~~SECRETARY, D. P. WORKS.~~

Dated May 27th.
Despatched
Received

Genl. No. 113.
" 16.

Forwards certain observations by the Officiating Chief Commissioner on the reckless manner in which avenue-trees on the Mysore-Mercara road had been mutilated by the Subordinates of the Telegraph Department.

S.N. 2

No. 231.

Coorg Superintendent's Office,
Dated Mercara 1st December 1880.

From,

The Superintendent
of Coorg,

To,

The Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
Public Works Department
Bangalore

Sir,

In forwarding copies of correspondence as per margin with the Executive Engineer on the subject of avenue trees felled by a contractor of the Public Works Department, I have the honor to submit that all the avenue trees have been plundered by the ryots without sanction and avenue order has never been issued for felling trees to be taken from ryots without full payment and no funds are available for planting or removing avenue trees it is very desirable that the trees which exist should be carefully preserved.

2. As the trees in question have been felled, I do not desire to dispute the

After following recommended clauses - letter of commencement
but I would be glad if you do not, until the receipt
of further Executive Engineer not to allow his
subordinates and contractors to fell any more trees
except in cases of absolute necessity

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible]
Superintending Engineer

Copy
No 478

Copy &

Copy to Lieut [illegible] with request that
he will issue strict orders to the
subordinate Executive not to fell
trees unless in case of absolute necessity. And when such
necessity exists it will be well
to intimate the same to the Civil Officer
in charge but it is not
to cut the trees.

[illegible]

[illegible]

From The Secretary to
Government of Bengal
Public Department
To The Chief Engineer
Irrigation Branch

Dated Writers Building the 11th April 1878
Despatched [illegible]

No. 2818 Enclo 1

Requesting that orders may be issued
to the Executive Engineers
of Irrigation Works
not to fell trees
except in cases of
absolute necessity

No 81

From
The Superintendent
of Coorg

To
The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

No 225 Dated 27th October 1880

Has the honor to bring to notice that
the Inhabitants of the Cudremukhood Outlook reports
in his letter dated 20th October 1880, No 1753 (copy annexed),
that the coolies under Govt Contractor who are
contractor appointed by Mr White, Officiating
Sub Division have left and removed themselves
from on the Engineer's Subdivision road near the
Kohinuke Hadlow in Belagunda Village in
Devambally

Signed H G Thomson
Superintendent

From
The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

To
The Superintendent
of Coorg

No 2571/1017 Dated 28 October 1880

With reference to his No 225
dated 27 instant, has the honor to

And the undersigned must have work for them-
ing up the embankments and of the avenue trees
are on the way they must be cut away.

Sd/ P Greenwood
Ex Engineer
Coast Division

From The Superintendent
of Coast
To The Executive Engineer
Coast Division

No. 232 Dated 2nd November 1880

Dockets dated 28 October 1880

No 2577/1017 from the Executive Engineer regarding the avenue trees on the Trincomalee Batticaloa Road which were reported to have been cut and removed by the Public Works Department coolies

I have the honor to request that the Executive Engineer will kindly inform the undersigned whether he has made any arrangements for replanting the trees or keeping up the roadside avenues generally

Sd/ H. J. Thomson
Superintendent C.

From the offy Ex: Engineer
Coorg Division
To
The Superintendent
of Coorg

No 2769/1093 Dated 30th November 1880

Ref No 232 of 2nd November 1880 con-
cerning encumbrances on the Vengeadapel Sidda
pur road

I have the honor to inform that
the Executive Engineer has made no arrangement
for prosecuting the operations referred to, where-
now obliged to suspend, as they interfere with the
work. Nor has he made any arrangement for
keeping up roadside encumbrances generally

By Proceedings of Chief Com-
missioner dated 2nd August 1880 it is ordered that
prosecution and replacing of encumbrances shall
be dealt with by Revenue Authorities, while the
lopping off the trees and removal of obstructions
from roads is the duty of the Officers in charge
of the roads

Engineer's Field Sketch.

Office Ex Engineer

Corps of Dragoons

Copied

[illegible]

Superintendent

Old Records.

File No. 25

19 .

Collection No.

0 1-1 1

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-6

Subject.

Batta

-----to the Superintendent of Coorg while located at Fraserpet.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-246)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. File 25 of O.R.

Letter No.687 dated the 11th July 1867 from the Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary to Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg and correspondence regarding Batta during residence at Fraserpet of the Superintendent of Coorg.

No. 115.
1867. [SN]

From Hudson's Bay Co

To The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Dated 7th Feby 1867

Despatched

Received 15th do

Enclosure No. 2

General No.

No.

Subject.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on | Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams.)

S. 5.
MGIPC—S1—158(Gen)MFP—(M.1988)—3-5-34—30 000 Pads

SM.1

Town Hall. The Borough Police are housed in the Town Hall, and from thence they issue forth on their beats. The Police Courts are held here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock. The Borough Police Force consists of a Superintendent, 1 Sergeant, 1 Detective Sergeant, 1 Detective, 1 Mounted Constable, and 10 Constables. The Superintendent is responsible for the discipline of the Force, and is directly responsible to the Watch Committee. He is also responsible for the Fire Brigade, and is in charge of the Fire Station. The Fire Brigade consists of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Engineer, 1 Stoker, and 10 Firemen. The Fire Station is situated in the Town Hall, and is equipped with a steam fire engine, a hose reel, and a ladder. The Fire Brigade is called out by the Fire Alarm, which is connected with the Police Station. The Fire Alarm is a bell which is rung by the Police Constable on duty at the Police Station. The Fire Brigade is called out by the Fire Alarm, which is connected with the Police Station. The Fire Alarm is a bell which is rung by the Police Constable on duty at the Police Station.

Copy
No. 270
1867/68

Coorg Commr's Office
Bangalore 3rd Augt 1867.

To

The Superintendent
of Coorg

Sir,

In reply to your letter
No. 687 of the 11th Ultimo,
I am directed by the
Offg Commr to state
that he considers the
periodical Clay at Iraerpatt
should be limited to three
months and as the Rabbit
will be stationary at that
place, that only single
balls should be allowed at
3/10ths of pay - the double
balls leaving been given
in consideration of the
special expenses of travelling
in Coorg.

I have &c
Offg Secretary

Sanction to the Rate of 3/10ths of pay
Copy to Offg Acct Genl

To- 33

The Superintendt of Coorg.

Dated Bg. S. 3rd August

Genl L.° 270 / Fin.l C.a - 33 S 1867.68

in reply to his
No.° 687 of the 11th ult., com-
unicating Comm.r's instructions
in regard to the amount
of batta claimable by her
Estbt. & himself while at
Trichinopoly, and how long
they should stay at that
place.

No 27

From

To The Spl. Asstt. Secy

Dated 12th August 1919.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. [illegible]

General No. 424 } 1919

File No. 53 }

Forwarded copy of letter No. 230-I Naked dt. 8th July 1919 from Financial Adviser, Waziristan, regarding the arrangements made in connection with the Durbar held at Razmak on the 1st July 1919.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams — Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line† — *Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on | Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. S.
AGIP —61—15S(Cal) MTP—(M 1953)—3-5-54—50 000 Pads

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S. 5.
MGIPC—S1—138(Gen)MEP—(M-1933)—3-5-34—50,000 Pads.

S113

Copy Lr Sept 1 1865 No 75

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith Financial Statement, Financial Ed 2384 dated 31 July Recd 11 Augt Rep'd 14 Augt

In reply as required, I take leave to enclose herewith Statement of Expenditure for Contingencies of Fairs, Sept 1865 made

Copy to Supt, requesting him to ascertain & report by reference to old accounts the grounds on which Capt Taylor in his letter 425 of 27 July 65 states that the Cattle Disinfecting establishment has been [illegible] for 20 years previous to the date of that letter. If any other information available should be furnished regarding the Island to be furnished with the Annual Statement for 1865

B 10/8/65

Rec'd

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S. 3.

AGIPC—S1—158(Genl)MFP.—(M-1983)—3-5-34—50,000 Pads.

No 2304-A

To

The Chief Commissioner
of Mysore and
Coorg.

Separate Sir

It appears from your officiating Secretary's letter to the Secretary to the Govt of India in the P W Department, No 8 C. dated the 9th March last, that Civil Establishments in Coorg draw travelling allowances during their temporary sojourn at Fraserpet and the Comptroller General of Accounts objects that bills for such allowances have been passed by the latter having been countersigned by you with the remark to the effect that the Establishments in question were absent from their Quarters "on public duty." But the Government in Council observes that Residence at Fraserpet is not the kind of duty for which any travelling allowance, still less a Special Travelling allowance

in April 1867. was designed, and the bills therefore should not have been Countersigned by you without the previous sanction of Government

The grant stands Consequently explanation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt

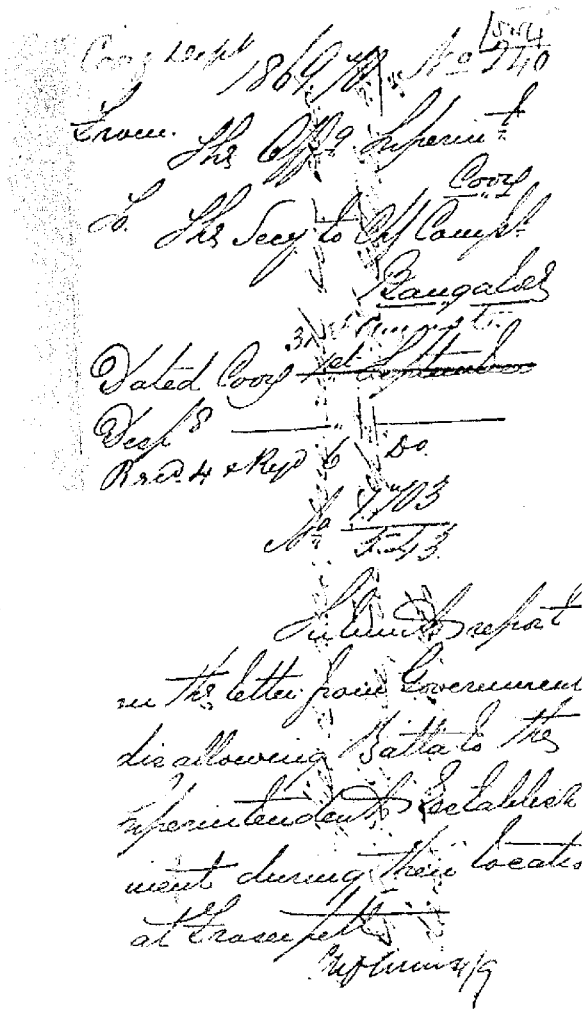
Finlay (?)

The 9th July
1869

Apth Acct

A copy to the C.

Copied 10/9



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S. 5.

MGIPC—S1—1058Cyclo'MTP—3.3.34—50,000 Pads.

Coast Superintendent's Office

1703
543.

From

The Asst Superintendent
of Survey.

To,

The Assistant Secretary
to the

Chief Commissioner of
Coast.

Bengalore

Dated Trevandrum 13th June
1865.

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to your letter No 424 of the 12th inst, to state for the Chief Commissioner's information that, Captain Taylor's statement in his letter No 426 of the 3rd July 1865 regarding Cutter Lennox remaining [illegible] having been forced for twenty years previous was based on the [illegible] of the Cutter being actually so during the Superintendence of the Bengal Establishment from the year 1844 up to the date of his report. The [illegible] was [illegible]

by the old Batta Bills for it having
in this Office and which, though
now cancelled owing to the
Authorities of Local Boards, Camps
Camps &c, are still in force to
give rise to the same evil consequences
as the issue of fresh Passes.

2. Our enquiries have been
made under the original authority
of the Chief Commissioner, from
the records of the Office and from
letters to Divisional Officers
concerned, bearing on this
point, but the Calcutta Brewery,
Ltd, Kasauli, who entered the
Office at 11 A.M. on the 17th
by Mr. Pratt and who
requested to make Enquiries
in regard to the Passes
that on the 16th Captain
Buchanan and Divisional Officers
communicated from Kalka
Chemical Factory, Solan, the
Mess and Sergeants for the
Local Units, Depot and Base
Hospital during the Brewery
was in full Working Order

Over

during the Session, and that in accordance therewith up to 1854, the Sum mentioned in the Appropriation was expended, the Accounts audited

3. And it is enacted & declared by the Said Act, that the Expenditure should proceed under the Authority of the Governor in the Executive Council, which Council should have power to direct the payment of the Money to be issued out of the Treasury for the Purposes of the Act, and to make Regulations for the Conduct of the Commissioners, and for the Execution of the Works, and to alter, vary, or annul the same, as they should see occasion, and to appoint Persons to act as Commissioners in the Place of any Commissioner who should die, resign, or refuse to act, or become incapable to act, and to remove any Commissioner, for Misconduct, or Neglect of Duty, and to fill up any Vacancy occasioned by such Removal, and to do all such other things as should be necessary for the Purposes of the Act

duty which Law, custom, and, within
to for many miles Tenements, have
drawn, Fleets, and Commanders
any Ships, Boats, Sailors,
the Service demanded.

4. The absolute necessity
of holding the Office of Searcher,
Gauger, and Surveyor of Boats,
separately explained in this
Office Letter No 420 of 30th July
1808 and No 514 of 19th May 1809; if
in Ports, where many to be
employed, one Person to be
appointed to the whole, but
his Deputies, one, two or three
according to the number,
employed to Ships, Vessels
and Boats, and upon the Ser-
vice, and upon the Re-
commendation of Heads of Re-
venue Boards Commanders
are strictly forbidden
to grant Licences for
Ships Boats to Sail

5. The Commanders are
always to be furnished with
Lamps to be placed at Masthead,

so that should it be under con-
-templation to abolish the
Battle to the Officers of this Of-
-fice, where fees is [illegible] com-
-pensation in lieu thereof, the
other Provisions of this Article
would be applicable. The relative rate
of living, & the high value of the
Farm now & formerly, with the
fact of the existence of the
privilege for the last twenty five
years, & the hardship which the
deprivation would entail on
these Officers, and the
almost absolute necessity
of other provisions under the peculiar
circumstances of this [illegible]
of the Office & Emoluments

Respectfully submitted to the
Hon.

Your Most Obed. & Humble
Servant
Office Inspector

Copy to Govt. 18 Aug. Nothing

From

To Secy. Govt. Punjab,
Financial Department.

Dated 7th Sept. Simla

Despatched — — —

Received

Enclosures No. nil

General No. 489 } 18 Aug 70
Simla No. 8 }

In reply to your Secy's. No. 2344 A dated 31st July 1869, I submit to report as the question of allowing the Engineers to draw Lattas while employed at Projects during the summer months.

13 Aug 11/9/69.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

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S. S.

GIPS—21—159(Gen)MFP—(M-1953)—3-3-24—50,000 Pads.

Recd Chief Engr. Office

Recd 4 Oct 489
Encl. 8 } 1869

16

To,
The Secy. Govt. Canada
Finance Dept. Canada

Bengalee
7 Octr. 1869

Sir, I have the honor to submit the following application in reply to the Postmaster's letter No 2306 A of 31 July 1869.

2. In 1863 the question of allowing the Coast Steamers to Port Stanley being the nearest market attended my attention, and on my calling for information about the letter of which it is attached No 625 of 27 July 1863. It does not appear that the sanction of the Govt of Canada was applied for, but it is clearly shown that the continuance of the steamers was sanctioned by Sir Mr. Carlton at a time when probably his sanction was deemed sufficient. The information submitted by Capt. Foster caused him to quit the steamer; which has accordingly been continued at the lowest